The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,971.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance . Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
including postage..... „ 72 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under
First insertion .....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... „ 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... „ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship HIMALAYA, 1,341 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. H. Atkinson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 20th June 1871, at noon.

	June.		July.
Leave BOMBAY	20	Leave Pondicherry	2
„ Carwar	22	„ Madras	4
„ Naraket	24	„ Coconada	6
„ Aleppy	25	„ Vizagapatam	7
„ Tuticorin	26	„ Bimlipatam	7
„ Colombo	27	„ Kidderpore	8
„ Galle	28	„ Palse Point	9
„ Negapatam	July 1	Arrive CALCUTTA	10

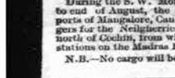
During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the Steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for the Neighbourhood may be landed at Naraket, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

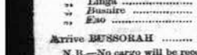
The Steam Ship PENANG, 699 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Snaxy, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 24th June, at noon.

	June.		July.
Leaves BOMBAY	24	Leave BUSSORAH	14
„ Kurrachee	28	„ Fao	14
„ Guadur	29	„ Kurrachee	19
	July.		Aug.
„ Muscat	1	„ Linga	20
„ Bunder Abbas	3	„ Bunder Abbas	21
„ Linga	5	„ Muscat	23
„ Bussire	7	„ Guadur	25
„ Fao	9	„ Kurrachee	29
Arrive BUSSORAH	10	Arrive BOMBAY	1

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

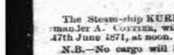
The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 540 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander Jer. A. Cottier, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 17th June 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, or the 1st of each month,

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
„ Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9
Messina	45	32	13
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

Including Wines at Table. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay,

PERSIA, on SATURDAY, 1st of July, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th May 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

WEEKLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch

EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and vice versa.

The SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, will be despatched from Bombay, about the 13th JUNE, and the APIS, 1,400 Tons, about the 28th JULY. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Aden	£16	£ 7-13
To Suez	£28	£14- 7
To Port Said	£30	£14- 6
To Trieste	£40	£19- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

FREIGHT is also received and delivered by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in connexion with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have on board them an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller from Bombay to England has an extensive choice of first class departing conveniences, accompanying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight, (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class.....£13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

Return Ticketed Fares for Families, consisting of not less than 3 and not more than 5 members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head. Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free:—1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., 3rd Class 100 lbs.

Railway tickets from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fares. First Class Baggage 1 cwt. Second Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., 3rd Class 100 lbs. Baggage overweight 7s. per 5wt.

In connection with the Austrian Lloyd. Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from BOMBAY by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag between Bombay and Suez, and Indian Ports bound to Suez by Steamers from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via the Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, June 1871.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion, and has been mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and see Dinneford's Fluid Magnesia Gloves and Bellows.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poona, and Byculla.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 13th June, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. DELHI (2,178 tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain C. J. Wilkinson, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Masagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon at 2 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—
To BRINDISI.....First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. „ „ 600 „ „ 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. P. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

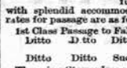
THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ORISSA, (1,616 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain F. S. Temple, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 21st June, leaving Masagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 20th instant.

G. P. HENRY, Superintendent.

HARRISON'S LINE OF STEAMERS,

VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.



THE s. s. CITY of BRUSSELS, 250 H. P., Captain Mathews, will sail for Falmouth in about 10 days, weather permitting. This is a fine powerful Steamer, noted for speed, and is fitted with splendid accommodation for first-class passengers. The rates for passage are as follows:—

1st Class Passage to Falmouth, for an Adult.....£50
Ditto Ditto Ditto Children under 10 and over 4 years.....£30
Ditto Ditto Suez £30

Exclusive of Wines.

There is a Stewardess on board.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. City of Brusse's.

Bombay, 9th June 1871.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 8	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Ship CITY OF TANJORE, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th June 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, Coloured and White Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

10 Bales Grey Shirtings, 8¼ lbs.
2 ditto Grey T. Cloth, 5 lbs.
10 Cases Coloured Drabetts.

An Invoice of Perfumery by Letchford & Co., of London, consisting of best assorted Perfumes in Cut and Stopper Bottles, Fountain Perfume, Lime Juice and Glycerine, Scented Tooth Paste, Sandling Salt, Hair Oil, Cocoanut Oil, Lavender Water, Bars of Glycerine Toilet Soap, &c., &c.

Hummum Street, 12th June 1871. MENESSE & Co.

LANCASTER'S PATENT WROUGHT IRON TRUSS for Flat Roofs and Small Bridges to carry 6 tons distributed. These Trusses can be placed 6 feet apart to carry an ordinary Roof of 120 lbs. to the square foot. For plans and particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for L.P.W.I.T.

ROWLAND AND Co.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,

19, MEDOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar).

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL & Co.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

AND

EAST STREET, POONA,

HAVE FOR SALE

DOUBLE HARNESS,

Silver and Brass Mountings;

TANDUM HARNESS,

Silver and Brass Mountings;

SINGLE HARNESS,

Silver and Brass Mountings

RIDING SADDLES BY FIRST-CLASS MAKERS;

BRIDLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

CAVALRY AND INFANTRY SADDLES AND BRIDLES COMPLETE;

SHABRAQUES FOR DITTO;

NUMDAS;

HORSE CLOTHING, IN PRINCE'S CHECK AND KERSEY

SUNDRIES;

SADDLE AND HARNESS BRACKETS

In very neat patterns. Well worthy of Inspection.

Harness Blacking (Liquid and Compo), Polishing Paste, Plate Powder, Hoglessnuruma, Horse Clippers, Mane and Tail Trimming Combs, Trimming Scissors, Riding, Driving and Hunting Whips, Coachmen's Waist Belts in Brown and Patent Leather, and all other requisites in the Saddlery and Harness line.

Bombay, 30th April 1871.

CAUTION.—ADAMS' PATENT CENTRAL FIRE BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H.M. War Department.

We have received information this day that Revolvers are being advertised and sold in India as "Adams' Revolvers," the *same* not being our make.

We would caution purchasers against these spurious imitations, and ask them to note that the *true* side of our Revolver is marked with our trade mark—J.A.—(in monogram) as engraved.

Adams' Small Arms Company, 391, Strand, London; John Adams, Managing Director. March 1, 1871.

Particulars and price lists to be had on application.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the Buses.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been recognized in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Passengers, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. *Looking to the great and* increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Bombay "Gazette" Press, 1871.

CARSON'S

ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,

PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN,

The British and Indian Governments.

It is extensively used for all kinds of Out-door Work, as Iron, Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and stands A TROPICAL SUN WITHOUT BLISTERING.

Lasting twice as long as common paint. Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.

White, Light Stone, Bath, Cream, and Portland Stone Colours, Lead, Chocolate, Reds, Oak, Purple, Brown, and Black. Greens and Blue.

WALTER CARSON & SONS,

La Belle Sauvage Yard, Ludgate Hill, London.

Caution.—All Casks bear the Trade Mark,

Agents for

THE ARCHIMEDEAN LAWN MOWER.

Particulars on application.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the Third Sessions of 1871 of Over and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of June, instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheaters, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 8th day of June 1871, and in the thirty-third year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. BHAU DAJI, Sheriff.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and of the FORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION and DOCK COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this COMPANY will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Bentinck Street, in the Town of Calcutta, on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY-FIRST day of JUNE NEXT, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of passing the undermentioned Resolution:—

That the Liquidators be authorised (for the purpose of expediting the conclusion of the winding up, and of avoiding the necessity of a further Call) to perform the following acts:

1. To sell (by inviting Tenders both in Calcutta and Bombay, or otherwise) either all the forfeited and originally unallotted shares, or a corresponding number out of the 6,000 shares in the Port Canning Land Company, Limited, and to place the names of the purchasers of such shares upon the Register of Shareholders of the said Company.

2. To devote so much of the sale proceeds of the said shares as may be necessary in paying off the remaining ascertained debts of this Company.

3. To hand over to the Port Canning Land Company, Limited, in addition to all the other property of this Company, the surplus proceeds of the said shares in consideration of the Company taking upon itself all the unadjusted and disputed debts of this Company.

4. To so distribute the 6,000 shares of the Port Canning Land Company, Limited, amongst the Shareholders of this Company, in the event of the first alternative as inflicted in paragraph 1, being adopted, that the holder of each and every share in this Company, including the purchasers of the forfeited and originally unallotted of the shares of dissentient Shareholders, shall receive in exchange therefor one of such 6,000 shares.

5. To purchase out of the funds of this Company the share or shares of any dissentient Shareholder or Shareholders, if any, as provided in Clause 175 of the above Act, and to re-sell the same, and place the names of the purchasers of such shares upon the Register of Shareholders of this Company.

MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE,
SADANAND BALCRISHNA, } Liquidators.

Calcutta, 31st May 1871.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and of the BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).

JAMES GEORGE SMITH, JOHN ROBERT CAMPBELL, and ATHERTON EDWARD ASHLEY, of Bombay, respectively, British inhabitants, Liquidators of the abovenamed Company. } Petitioners.

Upon the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioners, Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, on this day preferred unto the Honorable Sir Charles Sargent, Knight, and upon hearing Mr. Scoble, being of Counsel for the said Liquidators, and upon reading the said Petition duly signed on the 5 h of June, instant, and the affidavit of James Groom Smith, sworn upon the 5th day of June, instant, and filed upon this day. This Court doth fix the 5th day of September 1871 as the day on or before which Creditors and Claimants on the said Company resident in Britain India, and the 5th day of December 1871 as the day on or before which Creditors of or Claimants on the said Company resident in Europe and elsewhere out of British India, are by prove their debts or claims, or to be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved. And this Court doth order that the said Liquidators be, and they are hereby authorised, to issue advertisements requiring the Creditors of or Claimants on the said Company resident in Britain India on or before the said 5th day of September 1871, and the Creditors of or Claimants on the said Company resident in Europe and elsewhere out of British India on or before the 5th day of December 1871, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Attorneys, if any, to the Petitioners, and to come in and prove their said debts or claims on or before the 5th day of September 1871 and the 5th day of December 1871, respectively, and warning them that in default of their complying with such directions as they will be exclud d from the benefit of any distribution made before such deb s or claims are proved.—Witness Sir Michael Roberts Westropp, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 5th day of June 1871.

(Signed) G. H. FARRAN, Prothonotary.

By the Court,

Seal of the High Court.
W. AIMAS,
The 8th day of June 1871.

Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY, Attornies for Liquidators.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the Order of the High Court at Bombay above set forth, all persons, Creditors, or claiming to be Creditors of, or Claimants on the Bombay Shipping Company, Limited, resident in British India, are hereby required to send their names and addresses as they are particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Attorney, if any, to the abovenamed Petitioners, as Liquidators of the said Company, on or before the 5th day of September now next ensuing, and to come in and prove their said debts or claims on or before the 5th day of September next; and notice is hereby further given, that in default of such Creditors and Claimants complying with the Requisitions of the above Notice such Creditors and Claimants will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved.—Dated this 9th day of June 1871.

JAMES G. SMITH,
J. R. CAMPBELL,
A. E. ASHLEY, } Liquidators.

AUCTION SALE OF SCREW PILES, &c.—On TUESDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, under instructions of the Harbour and Pilotage Board, SURPLUS MATERIALS remaining after the completion of the Mazagon Pier, consisting of 44 Screw Piles, Caps, Capstills, Pile Machine, and sundry other Stores.

The Sale will take place at Malet Bunder, where the materials are now lying, at 3 P.M. on the above day, and will not be considered final until approved of by the Harbour and Pilotage Board.

CAUTION.—To Ship Chandlers, Oil, Paint, Color and Varnish Dealers, Painters, Coach Builders, &c.—Whereas Messrs. BROWN OILS, PAINTS, COLORS and VARNISHES are being openly sold and exposed for sale in the Bazaars of Bombay with forged imitations of the Old Trade Mark and Label, bearing the name of SPENCE & Co. of HULL & LONDON, in England, and that their EMPTY PACKAGES are REFITTED with spurious and worthless Goods, and so exposed and sold with intent to deceive and prejudice their name and reputation, NOTICE is hereby given, that any persons found dealing in, selling, or exposing for sale, or any persons buying such goods, or any persons manufacturing or making imitations of their trade mark, labels, or canisters make themselves liable to prosecution, and will be forthwith prosecuted according to law.

BLUNDELL, SPENCE & Co, London.

Bombay, 10th June 1871.

TO BE LET, the greater portion of the OLD COMMISSARIAT PREMISES, in Parsee Bazaar Street. —Apply to the LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

NOTICES.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

A COMPLETE BOOK CATALOGUE is in course of preparation; orders will be registered.

AN INTERIM PAMPHLET, containing Paragraph Notices and Lists of Valuable Books, Instruments, Pictures and Sundries, may be had on application.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.

The most efficient BITTER TONIC known.

Received emphatic approval at
BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE,
LIVERPOOL, SEPTEMBER 1870.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

CHEMISTS TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRUE GOA POWDER.

See that it bears the signature of

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE,

Surpasses all crude spices for making

CLARET CUP.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE,

Is a hair lubricant and preservative prepared on

CORRECT PRINCIPLES.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

77, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repair of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Corrugated Iron, 24 Rs. 10 per cwt.
Parnell's and Mollan's Anti-fouling Composition
Mollan's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) Complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smith's English Bellows.
Centres.
Rollers, Skins
Bending Frame.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts
Wire Netting.

Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jack
Corrugated Iron.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Glass.
Paper for Roofing use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied on moderate rates.

NOTICES.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS!!!
DELIGHTED AUDIENCE!!!

TUESDAY EVENING, 13TH JUNE.

SECOND NIGHT
OF
MR. AND MRS. W. B. GILL'S
ENTERTAINMENT.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle .....Rs. 4 | Upper Circle .....Rs 2
Stalls..... „ 3 | Pit ..... „ 1

The Plan of the Dress Circle may be seen, and Seats secured, at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s. Tickets all to be had from Mr. W. B. GILL, at the Adelphi Hotel, Byculla.

Carriages may be ordered for 10-45 P.M.

Doors open at 8-15 P.M.; commence at 9 P.M.

Treasurer.—Mr. Oliver Derrino. Agent.—Mr. Chas. Derrer.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

BREAK AT THE KISTNA, SOUTH-EAST LINE.

NOTICE.—During the Monsoon the TRAINS of the Company WILL BE UNABLE to RUN through between KISTNA and CHICKSAGORE STATIONS in consequence of the Bridge at the Kistna River not being finished.

Arrangements have therefore been made for Passengers, and their Luggage, Horses, Carriage and Dogs, and for Goods to be conveyed by road between those Stations and the Ferry at the River, crossing the River by the Company's Steamer or Boats.

Passengers with 1st and 2nd Class through tickets only will be conveyed between Kistna and Chicksagore. No other class of tickets will be issued available between those places. The charges named below will be made in addition to the ordinary fares for each Passenger.

Passengers booked through will be allowed free the same quantity and description of Luggage as are allowed to be carried free by the Company's Trains. Any Luggage in excess of that quantity will be charged for at the rates mentioned below, in addition to the ordinary rates charged for excess Luggage.

Parcels and Dogs will also be booked through at the extra charges named below.

Horses and Carriages will not be booked through, except under special arrangements, which can be made only with the undersigned or with the Company's District Manager at Poona.

Goods of all kinds will be booked through between all the Goods Stations of this and the East Indian; the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi; the Great Indian Peninsula; and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways, and the Chicksagore and Raichore Stations of this Railway on the south side of the Kistna River, and will be conveyed by road and by the Company's Steamer, or boat or punt, across the River, the extra charges named below being made in addit on to the ordinary rates.

The charges for conveyance between the Kistna and Chicksagore Stations, including the Ferry, will be as under, in addition to the usual ordinary fares and rates between those places, viz:—

For each Passenger with the usual quantity of Free Luggage, Four Rupees.

For Passengers' Excess Luggage, and for Parcels, Four Annas per maund.

For each Dog, One Rupee.

For Specials and 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Goods, Three Rupees and six Annas per ton.

For 4th and 5th Class Goods, Five Rupees and One Anna per ton.

For each Horse or Carriage booked through (but only upon special arrangements as previously mentioned) Twenty Rupees.

These additional rates and charges will be made for the conveyance of Troops and Officers and on Government stores carried by the Railway and conveyed under these arrangements between Kistna and Chicksagore.

All persons who may be desirous of crossing the Kistna River in the Company's Steamer or boat, may do so on paying Eight Annas each, and they may carry with them, free, the same quantity as a descripti n of Luggage as would be allowed free to third Class Passengers by train; any in excess of that quantity, being paid for at the rates named above for Excess Luggage.

These arrangements being made for the convenience of the public, the Company do not accept any responsibility or risk or liability whatever for injury or damage or delay to Passengers or their Luggage, or to Parcels, Horses, Carriages or Dogs, or Goods, between the Kistna and Chicksagore Stations; and Passengers, their Luggage, Parcels, Horses, Carriages or Dogs and Goods will be booked through only on condition that the Company are relieved of all liability for injury or damage or delay.

These arrangements will, as respects Passengers, their Luggage, Parcels, Horses, Carriages, and Dogs, be in force on and after Saturday the 10th June, instant, and as respects Goods on and after Monday, 26th June, instant, and will continue until the end of the Monsoon, or until further notice.

For times of Arrival and Departure of Trains see separate Notice of this date.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 6th June 1871.

LIFE INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO POLICYHOLDERS IN THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY.

AS it now appears certain that the ALBERT RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME will not be CARRIED OUT, we would again remind POLICYHOLDERS in that Company that we are prepared to accept their LIVES on the most favourable terms.

For example:—A person who assured in India with the Albert in a Civil Capacity at the age of 30 for Rs. 1,000, paying an Annual Premium of Rs. 40, may, if now aged 39, obtain a Non-participating Policy for Rs. 1,000 at the same Premium. If now aged 30, he will have to pay a yearly Premium of Rs. 33-14, and will be entitled to a claim on the Albert for the value of the additional Premium of Rs. 13-14.

For the Directors of the
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents at Bombay.

FREERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company WILL BE CLOSED from THIS DATE to the 23RD INSTANT.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th June 1871.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, in Liquidation.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND DISTRIBUTION, at the rate of Rs. 1 (RUPEE ONE) per SHARE, will be PAID to the Registered Shareholders only, at the Office of the Company, No. 1, Nesbit Lane, Fort, on and after THURSDAY, the 15th instant, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Y. J. SUNKERSETT,
LIMJEE JAMSEEJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 7th June 1871.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited, are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of BUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET firm, but not much doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomnl. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs. p. a.			
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	100
25,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	635
10,000	500	10	5 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	100
5,250	1,000	all	7 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,380
20,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L.& China	250 par
43,000	375	all	10 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	360 nl.
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	150
32,000	250	125	nil	National Bank of India.	157
40,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	300

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
ndon	At sight	Rs. 10 9/16d.
ondon Bank's	6 months'sight.	Rs. 11 1/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	Rs. 11d.
Do Documents.	6 Do. do.	Rs. 11d.
alcutta	At sight	100 8/16.
Do.	30 days' sight	100 Par
Do.	60 days' sight	99½
Madras	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	100
China	60 Do. do	298

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-12
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-12
Carolas	,,	290
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	111
Gold Leaf	,,	15-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	17-2
Australian Gold	,,	17-2

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	114
Five per cent	103½
Four per cent.	99
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent Debenture Loan 1866-67	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	103½
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	115
Do. Do. Market Rate	115

CALCUTTA.—6TH JUNE, 1871.

THE following transactions were reported :—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents, only small sums and small pieces at Rs 99, or 1 discount, and time-bargains at Rs 98-10, or 1-6 discount for deliveries in 2 months.

5 per cents, of 1856-57, at Rs. 105-0, 105-10, to 105-12.

5½ per cents, at Rs 113-8.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,460, with blank endorsements.

National Bank shares at Rs. 99.

Port Canning Land, Investment, &c., Co's shares at Rs. 360.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 10.

Arbuckle, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Mean Meer.

Elton, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Infantry, on leave, from Lucknow.

Smith, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Lucknow.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 10.

Morton, Surgeon, 2nd Bengal Regiment, to Kurrachee.

Keelan, Assistant Surgeon, general duty, to join, to Kurrachee.

Howell, Assistant Surgeon, 30th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Jacobabad.

JUNE 11.

Lord, Major, 13th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Surat.

Moberly, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Engineers, to join, to Bellary.

Sherlock, Captain, 38th Regiment, to rejoin, to Rawul Pindee.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 31st May 1871.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—

2nd Battalion 10th Foot.—Major Cuthbert Barlow to be Lieutenant-Colonel, from the 18th of April 1871.

56th Foot.—Captain J. Fleming to have rank as Captain, from the 18th August 1866.

Captain W. Bell to have rank as Captain, from the 31st August 1867.

Lieutenant A. H. F. Campbell to be Captain, from the 4th February 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

14th Native Infantry—Captain H. I. Wheler, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, vice Garton, vacated on proceeding on leave. Dated 26th May 1871.

Ensign M. R. Spence, 1st Battalion 3rd Regiment, (the Buffs,) a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Wheler. Dated 26th May 1871.

The Commander-in-Chief in India permits Colonel Thomas George Gardiner, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 1st Battalion 3rd Regiment, the Buffs, to retire from the service, by the sale of his commission, subject to confirmation by Her Majesty. Dated 22nd May 1871.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieutenant, local Captain, B. Vaughan Arbuckle will proceed to England, to take up the appointment of a Lieutenant to the Company of Gentlemen Cadets at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

On arrival he will report himself to the Deputy Adjutant General, Royal Artillery, Horse Guards.

Memorandum :—For—Cornet Charles Willoughby Hemans, of the 20th Hussars, to be Lieutenant, vice Saunders, promoted, published in page 242 of General Orders, dated 16th May,

Read—Cornet William Chetwode Lloyd to be Lieutenant, vice Saunders, promoted, dated 3rd May 1871.

Captain J. W. A. Michell, Staff Corps, is transferred from the 12th to the 45th Native Infantry for duty.

Captain H. C. Garden, late 57th Native Infantry, is qualified to act as Instructor in Army Signalling, and has completed a course of instruction in Telegraphy.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to join the Thomason College, Roorkee, on the 1st January next, with permission to study therein till 1st November 1872 :—

2nd Captain R. S. Robinson, 1-25th Royal Artillery.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on the 1st instant :—

Qr. Mr. Sergt. P. Skerrett, A-F Royal Horse Artillery.

Ensign W. B. Ferris, 104th Foot.

Passed Hospital Apprentice W. A. O'Meally, lately attached to the 2nd Battalion 1st Foot, has been dismissed the Subordinate Medical Department, with effect from the 22nd May 1871.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Darjeeling Station Order, dated the 18th March last, appointing Captain and local Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. B. Mead, Royal Artillery, temporarily to the command of the Darjeeling Depot, with effect from the 1st February last, vice Major H. deK. Pigott, 2nd Battalion 19th Foot, resigned.

17th Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 2nd May, making the following temporary appointments, with effect from the 3rd idem, during the absence, on sick leave, of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Marquis, Commandant :—

Lieutenant-Colonel F. G. Stainforth, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, to officiate as Commandant.

Captain R. J. Walker, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer.

Captain E. J. McNair, attached, to officiate as Wing Officer.

43rd Native Infantry—Regimental Order, dated the 26th April, appointing Lieutenant G. W. Beresford, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to officiate as 1st Wing Subaltern, vice Captain G. D. Reid, proceeded on furlough.

2nd Goorkhas.—Regimental Order, dated the 1st May, making the following temporary appointments, vice Major D. Macintyre, proceeded on leave :—

Captain H. P. P. Nash, 1st Wing Subaltern and officiating Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, in addition to his duties as 1st Wing Subaltern.

Captain E. B. Cox, 2nd Wing Subaltern and officiating Quartermaster, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Divisional Staff—Major General W. F. Beatson, (Commanding Allahabad Division,) to Kussowlie, on private affairs, from the 1st to the 17th April.

11th Hussars—Lieutenant H. B. Abadie, to remain in England, on private affairs, from the 5th September to the 15th October, in extension of the leave granted in G. O. C. C. of the 21st February 1871, p. 88.

Royal Artillery—Lieutenant F. Bigg, (F Battery, 8th Brigade,) to Murree, from the 1st June to the 31st August, on private affairs.

Assistant Surgeon A. J. Clapp, M. D., F Battery, 16th Brigade, to Nynee Tal and the hills north of Deyrah, from the 2nd June to the 2nd October, on private affairs.

3rd Foot, 1st Battalion.—Surgeon T. Teevan, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

6th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Ensign W. E. G. Forbes, to Murree and the adjacent hills, from the 1st June to the 1st October, on private affairs.

14th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Local Colonel J. Dwyer, to Bombay, from the 21st May to the 21st June, to appear before a medical board.

17th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Lieutenant C. E. G. Burr, Instructor of Musketry, to Bombay, from the 20th May to the 20th June, to appear before a medical board.

25th Foot, 2nd Battalion.—Lieutenant J. L. Ross, Instructor of Musketry, to remain at Nynee Tal, on private affairs, from the 15th to the 31st July, in extension of the leave granted in G. O. C. C. of the 19th April, p. 192

62nd Foot.—Lieutenant R. Rogers, to Bombay, from the 13th May to the 12th June, to appear before a medical board.

[This cancels the leave granted in G. O. C. C. of the 4th April, p. 168.]

83rd Foot.—Lieutenant H. C. Bond, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

101st Foot.—Ensign E. D. F. Bignell, to the hills north of Deyrah, from the 1st June to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Staff Corps.—Brevet Colonel J. Nisbett, Commandant 37th Native Infantry, to Kussowlie, from the 22nd April to the 31st October, on medical certificate.

Captain G. J. Farquharson, 2nd Wing Subaltern 4th Goorkhas, to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting corps, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Lieutenant G. J. Skinner, Adjutant 3rd Native Infantry, to Calcutta, for one month, from date of leaving corps, preparatory to furlough to Europe on private affairs.

Indian Medical Service.—Surgeon S. C. Amesbury, to Nynee Tal, for six months, from date of availing himself of it, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868.

COURTS MARTIAL—PRISONERS—DISCIPLINE.

The following General Orders and Adjutant General's Circulars are cancelled :—

Circular No. 125 of 1865, p. 197 S. O.

G. O. No. 38 of 1866.

Confidential Circular, 28th February 1867.

Confidential Circular, 26th November 1866.

G. O. No 29 of 1867.

Confidential Circular, 30th September 1869.

COURTS MARTIAL—RETURNS.

With reference to G. O. No. 136 of the 20th May 1869, the following instructions are promulgated for general information and guidance :—

I. When European detachment courts martial are convened and confirmed at any station, the heading of the proceedings should set forth that the officer ordering the trial is the officer in command of the station, and the signature of the confirming officer should also set forth that he is in command of the station.

II. In the returns of courts martial, the column headed "by whom and where confirmed," should also show that the confirming officer of any detachment court martial was the officer also in command of the troops at the station where the detachment court martial was held.

TRANSFERS.

The following General Order by the Government of India in the Military Department, is re-published :—

With reference to* G. G. O. No. 943 of the 30th September 1870, the Right Hon. the

* G. O. 294 of 1870. Governor General in Council is pleased to determine that Volunteers for His Excellency's Body Guard must, in addition to the conditions laid down in that order, be also recommended by their Commanding Officers as being good cavalry soldiers in every respect.

DUTIES—ARTILLERY.

Subaltern officers of Royal Artillery, who have the local rank of Captain, are not to be brought on the roster for station and garrison duties, except when other subalterns of Royal Artillery are detailed under G. O. 240 of 1867.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT—ORDERS.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the discontinuance of the practice of forwarding for confirmation extracts from G. O. 185 of 1866. G. O. 297 of 1870. Division, District, or Brigade orders, directing Veterinary Surgeons to afford professional aid to horses of a regiment of British Cavalry or a battery of Artillery, in addition to their own duties.

2. A certificate of duty performed from the officer commanding the regiment or battery, to the temporary charge of which the Veterinary Surgeon is nominated, together with an extract of the station order appointing him to the charge, and a certificate as to numbers, will be held a sufficient voucher.

INSPECTIONS.

In continuation of G. O. No. 356 of 1870, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief directs, that a report be made on the 1st September in each year, on all regiments and detachments of British Cavalry and Infantry, by the Officer Commanding the station in which they are quartered.

2. This report will enter chiefly into the interior economy and state of discipline of each corps and detachment, and in it will be brought forward any points connected therewith, which may appear to require the notice of higher authority.

3. Information upon the following points must be forwarded at the same time :—

I. The military qualifications of the officers as regards their fitness for the posts they hold.

II. State of the Officers' mess, showing balance credit or debt of the fund. Stock in hand to be credited at selling rates. Stock not received, at cost rates. Plate glass, furniture, &c., not to be credited.

III. State of the Sergeants' mess—the same rules to be followed as given for the Officers' mess.

IV. Special report on the conduct and intelligence of the non-commissioned officers.

V. Number of courts martial since last inspection.

VI. Number of men punished for insubordination since last inspection.

VII. Number of men punished for drunkenness since ditto.

VIII. Number of men who have not been entered in Company Defaulter books since ditto.

IX. Daily average of defaulters since ditto.

X. Daily average of men attending school since ditto.

XI. Daily average strength at Head Quarters or at the detachment since ditto.

XII. Daily average sick since ditto.

XIII. Daily average of men working at any trade since ditto.

XIV. Number of men sent to hill stations on working parties or for health since ditto.

XV. Average number of nights in bed for each rank since ditto.

XVI. Examination of the different Regimental Books.

XVII. Comparison of Guard Reports and Defaulters' Books.

XVIII. Musketry information, giving the figure of merit obtained by the corps, the number of third class shots, and noting what extra instruction these latter have gone through.

XIX. Number of men who can read and write, exclusive of non-commissioned officers.

XX. Number of Drummers, Rank and File, possessing one or more G. C. Badges.

XXI. Number of subscribers to the regimental library and recreation room.

XXII. Number of books { belonging to Government. in possession { belonging to regiment.

XXIII. Report on the school.

XXIV. General conduct of the regiment or detachment since last inspection.

XXV. General observations including the Canteen, Gymnastics, or other institutions as may seem to be required.

4. When the Officer Commanding the regiment or detachment is also in command of the station, the general Officer Commanding the division or district will forward to Head Quarters the name of an officer whom he would recommend to make the inspection, or will make it himself.

5. The reports from the different stations, which will be in the form of a letter, and in duplicate, will be sent to the Officer Commanding the division or district, who will transmit them with his own remarks to the Adjutant General.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—10TH JUNE.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	p. ton.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£2 10s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 0d.	
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 6d.	
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£1 3s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	
Havre	Cotton	£2 8s. 9d. to £2 10s. 0d.	
	Coffee		
Overland	Steamers	£2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		No steamer.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.	
	,, Opium	Rs. 750 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
10	Landsborough	Thomas	Newcastle, Feb. 14.
11	Millwall	Black	London, March 5.
	Ana Huac	Spaling	Boston, March 2.]

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Kingdom o' Fife	Key	London.
	Macedon	Jones	Liverpool.
	Nimrod	Pearse	Antwerp.
	Padia (s)	Turner	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Statesman (s)	Williamson	Hongkong.

The ship Seaforth, Woodward, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

THE HOOGHLY.

June

ARRIVALS.

7 Stree Lutchmen Arasim Massawny. Appa Swamy. Masulipatam, May 22.
Royal Alice Hughes Hull, February 15.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June
8 Rangoon (s) Calcutta and Northern Ports.
Arcot (s) Calcutta and Northern Ports.

DEPARTURES.

June
7 Dacca (s) Calcutta and Northern Ports.]
8 Durham London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—10TH JUNE.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Royal George, 4 casks earthenware, D Jairaz ; 1,306 bundles hoop iron, Jules Siegfried & Co ; 5 hhds port wine, J Nowrojee.
City of Brussels (s), 3 cases crying heads toys, Gaddum & Co.

FROM LONDON.

City of Brussels (s), 3 cases varnish and 1 case leather belting, R Sorabjee & Co.
Haddon Hall, 25 cases candles, J Surrufally.
Strathclyde (s), 10 cases sulphuric acid, Bolton & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Nouvelle Pallas, 60 boxes brandy, 30 boxes claret, and 5 boxes dantzick, N Ardaseer & Sons.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Dublin, 1 case books, Thacker, Vining & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—10TH JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persia, 4 bales cotton, D Shamdass ; 87 cases tea, E F Momed.
Sydney Dacres, 55 bales cotton, H D Freck & Co.
Morning Light, 61 bales cotton, Forbes & Co ; 450 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.
Isabella Kerr, 100 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co ; 55 bales cotton, Robertson Brothers.
Elizabeth Fry, 2 bales cotton, G Vulloo ; 100 bales cotton, H D Freck & Co.
T E Lemon, 43 bales cotton, B Manchund ; 40 bales cotton, J Bhimjee.
Compta, 64 bales cotton, P Tayzey ; 45 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham & Co.
British Consul, 91 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton & Co.
Cavour, 100 bales cotton, L Ghella ; 106 bales cotton, Forbes & Co.
Royal Adelaide, 140 bales cotton, M Mudonroy ; 100 bales cotton, M Juggamath.
Sir Charles Napier, 50 bales cotton, E D Sassoon.
Quorn, 115 bales cotton, M Juggamath.
Sir John Lawrence, 1,000 bundles coir yarn, N Manoradass ; 74 bales cotton, S Motechlal.
Charles Bel, 65 bags linseed, S Narrounjee ; 300 bags linseed, C Soondurjee.
Stornoway, 303 bundles myrabollams, S Narrounjee.
Queen of the Lake, 500 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.
Sphinx (s), 150 bales cotton, S Mooljee.
Ellora (s), 50 bales cotton, H Bomanjee Touche & Co.
Sumatra (s), 27 bales cotton, G F Pim & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Delhi (s), 71 pieces E teeth, A Ezzul ; 212 pieces E teeth, J Peerbhoy ; 14 chests silk, E Noordin & Co ; 120 packages coffee, M Jewraz ; 30 chests mother o' pearl shells, J Famulla ; 3 cases drugs, F Muncherjee Wadia ; 60 pieces E teeth, A Peerbhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Strathclyde (s), 500 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co ; 300 bales cotton, A Blaschcek & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

City of Brussels (s), 2,500 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Donna Maria, 8 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Britain India, 1 case coffee, T F Furnell.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packet, leave Bombay (during the monsoon months and beginning on May 30) every Tuesday at 5-30 P.M.

The Mails are closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after packet at 3 P.M.

After packet letters are not forwarded unless an eight anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 1-30 P.M.

Late letters are received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

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Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HEATHCOTE—June 6th, at Belgaum, the wife of Major C. T. Heathcote, Bombay Staff Corps, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CALLWELL—June 7th, at Bangalore, the wife of Captain Robert Callwell, 45th Regiment (Sherwood Foresters), of a daughter.

HOYLE—May 8th, at No. 19, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, the wife of George W. Hoyle, Esq., of a son.

TOKER—June 5th, at Calcutta, the wife of A. C. Toker, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, and Adjutant 18th N. I., of a daughter.

WATERFIELD—May 23rd, at Mozufurnuggur, the wife of Edward Waterfield, Civil Service, of a son.

DEATHS.

CONSIDINE—May 30th, at Lahore, Harry Flatman, aged 2½ years, eldest child of Mrs and Mr. J. H. Considine.

PEACOCKE—June 5th, at Hazarebaugh, of diptheria, George Peacock, Esq., Surgeon H. M.'s 53rd Regiment.

SHRIEVES—June 8th, at Bellary, Phœbe Shrieves, relict of the late rev. John Shrieves, L. M. S.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1871.

MR. ORMISTON will, we trust, forgive us for making the suggestion that he owes it to his own reputation and to the public interest to explain what share he had in fixing the site for the new Light-house on the Prongs. He is the only member left in Bombay of the committee of three who were appointed to ascertain whether there were good foundations at the place where the Light-house is now being built; and one would like to know exactly what the instructions given to that Committee were. Had they full power to examine and select a site without being prejudiced by any opinions previously given? If so, then the responsibility of the blunder must rest with them. If, however, Mr. Ormiston can tell us that he was simply asked as an engineer to say whether a Light-house could be safely built on a certain site, the Government alone is to blame. The Governor and the Public Works Department cannot plead ignorance of what merchants and seafaring men thought of the scheme of putting the Light-house midway in the Prongs. The Harbour Board remonstrated against such a scandalous waste of money, but of course got itself snubbed for its pains; for what right had men engaged in trade, and conversant with the wants of the ships that frequent the port, to interfere in the management of the affairs of the Harbour? According to the usual course of things in this Presidency, the Harbour Board might perhaps be allowed to give an opinion on the broad and narrow gauge question, but plainly railway and reclamation engineers could alone be trusted to determine where a light-house should be built for the protection of ships entering Bombay harbour. It has been suggested that no proper foundation could have been obtained at the extremity of the Prongs; but is it not the case that a well known contractor offered to build the light-house there and that no notice was taken of his tender?

THERE can be very little doubt that public opinion at home is gradually veering round in favour of the re-constitution of a local army for Indian service. The short service system, which the Government introduced a year or two ago, and to which a much more extensive development is now given by the Army Regulation Bill of this session, is plainly incompatible with the necessary conditions of military life in this country. Recruits henceforth will be accepted for only three years' service in the line; and, as no soldier is sent out to India till he has had six or nine months' training, and it has been hitherto the custom to exclude from the reliefs all men who have less time than two years to serve, the present regulations obviously cannot be maintained without leaving an absurdly small margin for the selection of available recruits, and enormously increasing the cost of relieving the English garrison in India. We are not surprised, therefore, to learn, from a telegram received a day or two ago, that the Secretary of State for War has determined to offer a special bounty to soldiers volunteering for, we presume, five or seven years' service in India. The effect of this measure will of course be to accelerate that division of the army into two distinct forces which has already made some progress through the permission accorded to so'diers of regiments leaving India to volunteer to remain in the country. But these are only steps towards the attainment of the end. The time must come, and that before many years have passed away, when the advantages of having an entirely separate army for Indian service will be formally recognized by the English people.

Military men in England have already, in fact, taken alarm at the possible consequences of encouraging the older soldiers of the home army to volunteer for India. It is often urged by good judges, that, whatever may be said in favour of short service, on the ground that it tempts better men into the ranks, its tendency is to weaken the efficiency of the army by giving us regiments composed exclusively of young soldiers. This tendency will, of course, be greatly strengthened by the adoption of Mr. Cardwell's plan of enticing trained men of more than one year's service to go to India. Lord Northbrook seems to have frankly acknowledged in the House of Lords on Thursday night, that the new system is likely to cause "a temporary disorganisation of home regiments"; but he holds the extraordinary doctrine that this evil will be a less serious one than that of "sending to India men under 20 years of age." Lord Sandhurst, who may be regarded as the military adviser of the Government, had made a speech a few nights previously on the mischievous consequences of the practice of sending "undersized lads" to India; though, with all respect for so high an authority, we cannot believe that it is impossible to make good soldiers in this country, as well as elsewhere, of lads under 20. But, in any case, we are sure the English people will not allow the Home Army to be destroyed in order that the Indian Army may be kept in excellent order. Lord Northbrook's statement is likely to create a fresh impediment to the passage of the Army Regulation Bill. The Ministry cannot give up short service, which Mr. Cardwell has more than once declared to be the root and base of all reform. But it can at least save home regiments from disorganization by consenting to recruit men, from the outset, specially for long service in India; and, without some arrangement of this kind, it is probable that the short service system will soon break down, and that Mr. Cardwell's changes will be found to have done harm to, instead of improving, the constitution of the British army.

If, again, the anticipation be correct, that in a few years' time the provisional organisation framed by Mr. Cardwell will be superseded by a military system based on the principle of compulsory service, then the necessity of a separate army for India must be at once and generally recognized. Any attempts to get recruits for this country by compulsion would certainly fail. Even the well-drilled Prussian, who acknowledges more fully than the citizen of any other State the claims his Government has upon his time and labour, would be with difficulty reconciled to such an extension of his liability to military service as would force him to spend some of the best years of his life doing duty at an unhealthy station in a tropical climate. Englishmen, therefore, with their deeply-ingrained ideas about the sacredness of individual liberty, though they might be persuaded that they all ought to take an active part in the defence of their own homes, would never consent to expose themselves to the liability of being sent abroad, against their will, to assist in garrisoning Aden or Peshawur. In times of war, no doubt, the Imperial army might fairly be called upon, and would cheerfully respond to the appeal, to take part in the defence of India against domestic or foreign foes; but this is the utmost that could be expected from a national force recruited by compulsory service. During peace, India must always be garrisoned by an army of volunteers, who have deliberately chosen a soldier's career in this country, with all its chances, as the business of their lives. The probable effect, then, of any of the changes in military service which have lately been discussed in England will be to restore to India the local European army of which the costly blunder of amalgamation deprived her ten years ago.

On the score of economy alone it is extremely desirable that India should revert, in this matter, to the practice of the years before the mutiny. Our readers are aware that we have always steadily discountenanced what seems to us the unjust opinion that there is a fixed intention on the part of the Government in England to exact more money from this country than is fairly due for services rendered. So far, indeed, is the India Office from being to blame for partiality for English interests, that, in the proceedings of the Committee appointed by the Secretaries for War and for India to settle the home charges for depôts of troops, we find Mr. Seccombe and General Jameson of the India Office frequently and stoutly protesting against making this country pay a proportion of the staff charges of each regiment to which a company of recruits for India may be attached, on the ground that "the object to be kept in view is the repayment to Imperial revenues of expenditure incurred for the purposes of the Indian Government, and not the relief of the Imperial Exchequer from charges which it would incur independently of any Indian requirements." The Indian members of the Committee are in fact so strongly biassed in favour of this country that they will not even admit we should be charged the full value of the work we get, without reference to the question whether England would not have to pay some portion of it herself if India did not belong to her. We can, however, wholly concur with Mr. Seccombe and General Jameson in their demand that whatever is done for India in England shall be done without waste or extravagance. "They are also of opinion," to quote a paragraph of their report, "that the periods of training, on which the charge for difference of numbers of men is based, are longer than are necessary with reference to the requirements of India; and that, as the East India Company formerly found it safe and expedient to send soldiers to India after a very short training, the adoption of a somewhat similar course would tend greatly to reduce the charge on this account, an object that would be further facilitated by a reduction in the number and strength of the depôt." It must be allowed that soldiering is a much more scientific and expensive business now than it was in the days of the East India Company, and that therefore the cost of training recruits is necessarily much higher. But this allowance goes a very little way towards explaining the fact that "the Company were able to send efficient artillery and infantry recruits to India at a cost of £26 7*s.* 5*d.* a man, instead of £136 13*s.* 11*d.* for cavalry, and £63 8*s.* 5*d.* for infantry recruits as now proposed." The difference is so monstrous that India may well long to have her own army back again, and to buy once more the services of the English soldiers she requires at the fair market price for such labour.

THE Viceroy, it is said, intends during the season to convene a durbar of all the Kohistan Chiefs.

A CENSUS of British-born subjects residing in Calcutta will be taken on Thursday, the 15th instant.

A TELEGRAM received from General Barrow from Suez states that his health is already much improved.

MR. PINHEY has arrived at Poona and assumed charge of his office as Judge and Sessions Judge and Agent for Sirdars in Poona.

THE Hon. G. Loch, one of the Judges of the Calcutta High Court, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR and the Commander-in-Chief were expected to arrive in Poona from Mahableshwur on Saturday.

THE "Englishman" mentions that the railway volunteers—the railway volunteers of Calcutta, we presume—are to be provided with a rifle range at the public expense.

THE late earthquake at Nynee Tal seems to have had an unpleasant effect upon the lake there. The water has become quite discolored, and emits a strong sulphurous smell.

IT is said that Mr. C. N. Bonnerjee, an Assistant in the office of the Bengal Secretariat, has been deputed to Patna by the Government of Bengal to generally assist Mr. O'Kinealy.

IN another column will be found the statement of the Municipal Commissioner showing the reductions by which he proposes to bring the municipal expenditure within the income.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL has, it is said, ordered Colonel Lowe, of the Commissariat Department, to be tried by a general-court martial to be assembled at Rawul Pindee.

A CORRESPONDENCE has, it is said, recently passed between the Military and Financial Departments regarding the compulsory retirement of the members of the Subordinate Medical Department after the age of 55 years.

ARRANGEMENTS have, the "Pioneer" learns, been made by the Government for the early issue of Overland money-orders through the Post Office. The amount for which orders are to be issued shall not exceed for the present Rs. 100.

THE Madras Government have sactioned the abandonment of the site of the Light-house on the north side of Hope Island, near Coconada, and have directed the erection of a new light-house about five miles to the northward and eastward.

IT is said that certain irregularities of officers in the Punjab Commission are occupying the serious attention of the Government. One gentleman has been relegated to military duty, and in another case, papers have been called for and strict investigation is progressing.

IT is rumoured that the 1st company of the 19th M. N. I., when disbanded, will in a body petition the Government. Each man in the company possesses, it is said, two service medals—for British Burmah (1852) and the Mutiny. It was expected that they would be disbanded on the 5th instant.

THE convict Whitwell, who in August last was sentenced by Mr. Justice Bayley to penal servitude for life for his participation in the Aurora frauds, died in the House of Correction on Saturday afternoon. He had been ill since January, and for two or three months had been so weak as to be unable to walk without assistance, while for a month before his death he had not been able to walk at all.

RUMOURS appear to be rife as to the intentions of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. One is that he will come down from Simla to Dalhousie in September and finish the season there. Another is that in future he will divide his favours between Dalhousie and that lovely station Dhurmsala. And another still is that in future Simla will always be the head-quarters of the Punjab Government.

LAST week the "Bengal Times" made a statement to the effect that Mr. Winchester's daughter had been recovered from the Lushais. That paper now corrects that statement and says that it was only rumoured that she had been recovered, and that the messenger who was sent to the Lushai country to ascertain if the child could be traced, has returned, bringing intelligence that the Lushais refuse to give her up. This news, however, is generally believed to be untrue.

WE ("Indian Mirror") hear that it is in the contemplation of Government to repeal the working of the Contagious Diseases Act in the native parts of Calcutta. The principal medical authorities of Calcutta have been consulted in the matter, and their opinion seems to be unanimously adverse to the operation of the Act, so far at least as it applies to the natives. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, we are told, is very much against some of the provisions of the Act, the baneful effects of which are clear to his mind.

IN order to prevent the introduction of cholera into the tea districts by imported labourers, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has ordered that whenever cholera has appeared on board any vessel or fleet of boats with labourers on board, the labourers are not to be landed at the usual place of debarkation, but at some place selected by the magistrate, at a reasonable distance from the station. The medical officer in charge of the station may keep the labourers under inspection so long as he may consider advisable. In order to carry out this order, buildings have been erected and cholera camps established at Sibsagar, Gowhatty, Darrang, and Panchgram.

"THE Patna Wahabee trial," says "Indian Public Opinion," "is getting vexatious. There must be something radically wrong in the working of the case which permits the calling away of important officers from their duties in the Punjab to be kept waiting for weeks and weeks for the mere sake of identifying certain depositions or currency notes which could might all be proved in a much easier and less cumbrous manner. At present the Deputy Commissioners of both Peshawur and Rawul Pindee are waiting at Patna for this absurd purpose to the great inconvenience not only of themselves but of the district, and we might say the Punjab Commission."

The following officers have been appointed members of the Central Committee of the Bombay Presidency Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition for the current year :—President—Colonel Whitehill, Commanding H. M.'s 23rd Regiment N. L. I. Members—Colonel Ashburner, Commanding 1st Regiment Light Cavalry; Colonel MacLeod, Commanding 2nd Grenadiers Regiment N. I.; Colonel Conybeare, Commanding Royal Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, Commanding 9th Regiment N. I.; Lieutenant Colonel Patey, Commanding 56th Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Gostling, Commanding 49th Regiment; Major Darrah, Commanding Sappers and Miners; Major Wakefield, Commanding 83rd Regiment. Major Wardrop, Staff Corps, Honorary Secretary.

THE INDIA FINANCE COMMITTEE.

PROCEEDINGS OF FRIDAY, MAY 19.

(CONCLUDED FROM SATURDAY'S "GAZETTE.")

[SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

DR. SMITH'S EVIDENCE CONTINUED.

In reply to Sir W. Lawson—The ryot has to submit to deductions or exactions known as kurch, which are levied by the native officials. It is common to all other cultivations. Care is taken to prevent the soil devoted to the poppy being made use of for other exhausting crops in the same year. The import of grain for food is a necessity in Malwa at all times. I do not know that the cultivation was formerly prohibited to the Hindoos. The covenanted officials of the opium department are men of considerable stand

of the Sacred Heart, or on the Sunday, and to offer up their Holy Communion, first, as an act of thanksgiving, for the singular privilege God has bestowed on Pius IX. in preserving him as Vicar of Christ on earth for a quarter of a century; and secondly, as a petition, that His Holiness may long be preserved as the valiant defender of Holy Church, and a marvellous example to the world of fortitude and constancy amidst the most cruel and bitter persecutions. Both the clergy and the laity are counselled to commemorate the occasion by uniting in some extraordinary work of charity, such as feeding or clothing the poor of the parish.

DISGUSTING CRUELTY TO A HORSE.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday morning, Babajee Balloo and Mundlick Sutwa were brought before Mr. Showell, charged with cruelly exposing a horse. Mr. Cleveland was sworn, and stated as follows:—I am a solicitor. Yesterday morning as I was riding across the Flats [illegible]alla, I saw, not far from the gates where the [illegible] Railway crosses the Foras Road, what appeared to be the carcase of a horse. There were a good [illegible]crows about it, and some were picking at a raw [illegible]on its back. To my astonishment the horse suddenly [illegible]its head and tried to roll on its back, so as to [illegible]ent the crows from getting at the part which was [illegible]ding. I went close up to the horse, and found that it was tied to a stone and in a very emaciated condition. There was a deep cut on one knee, and its bones were very nearly through its skin. It seemed to me to be an act of the grossest cruelty to place the animal in such an exposed situation, just as the monsoon was about to burst. The condition of the horse was such that it ought to have been shot some days ago. I had observed it several times before. I wrote to Mr. Bayley, the constable, and informed him of what I had seen.

The Magistrate then asked Mr. Cleveland whether he knew the prisoners, and Mr. Cleveland said that he did not.

A native constable was next called. He stated that the horse belonged to the prisoners, and that he had found it on the Flats as described by Mr. Cleveland, being eaten by crows. He said the animal had sores all over its head and other places. He had had the horse taken to the pound and had brought it to the Court.

His Worship then proceeded to examine the horse, and afterwards remarked that it was in a most dreadful condition. The prisoners were asked what they had to say in their defence. They admitted that the horse belonged to them, and said that it had been left on the Flats to get well. His Worship then remarked that their conduct was extremely cruel. Instead of having the horse taken care of and its wounds dressed, or having it shot or sent to the Finjrapol, they had gone and exposed it to be destroyed by crows in the most cruel manner. He added that the law protected these poor animals, and that he had power in a case of cruelty to animals to fine to the extent of one hundred rupees, or to send to jail for four months. He fined the prisoners Rs. 25 each, in default to suffer one month's hard labour in the County Jail; and told them that their conduct had been most cruel to a poor dumb creature. His Worship further added that he thought the police were very much to blame in this matter. The police ought to have seen the animal, as it was close to the public road, and it was in evidence that it had been there for several days; it was their duty to report such cases as these, but they took very little notice of them. His Worship desired that Mr. Bayley should be told that he thought the police to blame, and that in future constables should give orders to native constables to be on the look-out, and when they saw cases of this kind to report them.

Turning to Mr. Cleveland, the magistrate said—It is very good of you, Mr. Cleveland, to come here in a case like this.

The magistrate then ordered the horse to be shot, the prisoners saying they had no objection to this being done, as it was of no further use to them.

POONA COLLECTORATE.

FROM the weather report of the Poona collectorate for the fortnight ending 31st May, we see that there was a slight fall of rain in the talooka of Mawul and patta Baramattee under Bheemthurry. Sowing operations have been commenced in the Mawul talooka. The health both of men and cattle was good throughout the collectorate, with the exception of the Seeroor and Bheemthurry talookas, where fever and ague prevailed to a slight extent.

ANGLO-MARATHI AND MARATHI PAPERS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

THERE are at present 9 Anglo-Marathi and 17 Marathi newspapers in the Bombay Presidency. Of the former, 5 are published in Bombay, 1 Poona, 1 Tanna, 1 Sattara, and 1 Nassick. Of these papers 7 are weekly, 1 daily, and 1 fortnightly. Of the Marathi papers, 1 is published at Tanna, 1 Rutnagherry, 1 Belgaum, 2 Ahmednuggur, 4 Bombay, 1 Sattara, 1 Poona, 1 Kolapore, 1 Jamkhundi, 1 Sholapore, 1 Dhoolia, 1 Alibag, and 1 Nassick. All these papers are weekly.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE S. S. MILLWALL, 1,165 tons, Captain Andrew Blake, arrived yesterday from London with a general cargo.

THE S. S. STATESMAN, 1,209 tons, Captain R. R. Williamson, sailed on Saturday last for Hongkong with a cargo of 5,412¼ bales of cotton, and 721 chests Malwa opium.

THE SHIP SEAFORTH, 1,189 tons, Captain W. E. Woodward, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 7,376 bales of cotton, 637 cwts. of sursee seed, and 739¼ cwts. of galls.

THE SHIP ANA HAUG, 1,285 tons, Captain G. P. Spaling, arrived yesterday from Boston with a cargo of ice, and a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Tudor and Co.

THE S.S. India, Captain R. L. Turner, sailed on the 10th instant for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Mr. Dallas, Assistant Surgeon B. Keelan, Mr. R. Aitken, and fifteen deck passengers. For Muscat—Assistant Surgeon John Mulvany, and three deck passengers. For Bushire—One first-class, and two deck passengers. For Busorah—One second class, and thirty-nine deck passengers.

THE MUNICIPAL DEFICIT.

MR. CRAWFORD'S REDUCTIONS.

THE following is the memorandum of the Municipal Commissioner to the Finance Committee reporting the reductions he has effected with the object of keeping the expenditure within the estimated income:—

Bombay, 6th June 1871.

In accordance with the resolution of the Bench on the 8th ultimo, I proceed to state that I have arranged to make the expenditure for the year 1871 fall within the estimated income.

The estimated income for 1871 was reported by the Finance Committee on 4th May, at Rs. 30,66,740.

In Appendix A. I have shown—First, the original grant under each head made by the Bench of Justices in November last. Second, the reductions made by me, and detailed in my memo. of 1st May. Third, additional reductions made by the Finance Committee on 4th May. Fourth, further reductions made by me since the Bench Meeting of 8th May. Fifth, the total reductions made. Sixth, the revised budget grants for the year 1871 after deducting the gross reductions effected.

The gross expenditure, according to this last column, is Rs. 30,48,984, against revised estimate of income Rs. 30,66,740, leaving a surplus of Rs. 17,756.

It will be observed that the revised estimate of expenditure provides under the head of Police, only for the reduced amount voted by the Bench for that service from 1st June current.

The reductions have been made in the following manner:—

Item 1.—Clerk of the Peace and Law Charges. The progress of expenditure in law charges warrants a reduction in the original estimate of Rs. 3,035.

Item 4.—Storekeeper's Office. A total reduction of 100 rupees per mensem has been here effected.

Items 5 and 6.—Public Health and Halaleore Department; Markets and Slaughter Houses. The reductions took effect from the 1st instant and have been general. A further considerable reduction has been effected on the railway companies having consented to reduce their haulage charges by one-third from the 1st July next, although the agreement with them did not legally terminate till October 1872.

Item 7.—The reduction under the head of registration of births and deaths is in the establishment for the registration of births.

Item 8.—Cemeteries. A trifling reduction of Rs. 248 has been effected in the hearse charges.

Item 9.—The Executive Engineer's Establishment has been reduced by 25 per cent. from the 1st current.

Item 18.—Plant and Stores. The whole of the unexpended balance has been retrenched, and all new plant countermanded.

Item 27.—The Director of Public Instruction states that he cannot possibly reduce more than fifteen hundred rupees.

Item 29.—The grant for vaccination has likewise been reduced by Rs. 1,158, with the consent of the Superintendent General of Vaccination.

Item 30.—The heavy reduction under the Vehar Water Works Department is due, first to the countermanding of all the stores sanctioned at the Budget meeting. Secondly, to the discharge of the special staff hitherto maintained for repairs and extensions of the mains, which duty is now performed by the Superintendent of Workshops and his staff.

Item 32.—I have received no official decision as yet, but I am demi-officially informed that, when the reference from the Bombay Government is received, the postponement of the instalment, which at present bears no interest, will be sanctioned, but that interest at 4½ per cent. must be paid on the amount.

Under all the circumstances of the case I have thought it advisable to leave the item for payment as originally agreed upon by the Bench.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner.

APPENDIX A.

Contrasted Statement of Budget Grant for 1871, *with the Reductions subsequently effected.*

No. of Item.	PARTICULARS.	Grant sanctioned by the Bench of Justices.	Reduced by Municipal Commissioner as per Memorandum of 1st May 1871.	Reduced by Finance Committee as per proceedings of 4th May 1871.	Further reductions to have effect from 1st instant.	Total Reductions.	Revised Budget for 1871.
	MUNICIPAL FUND.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Clerk of the Peace	33,338	...	...	3,035	3,035	30,303
2	Municipal Commissioner's Office (A)	54,386	...	...	...	...	54,386
3	Controller's Office	54,832	...	...	...	...	54,832
4	Storekeeper's Office	8,304	255	...	245	500	7,704
5	Public Health and Halaloore Department	7,91,678	57,523	...	38,000	95,523	6,96,155
6	Markets and Slaughter Houses	68,978	3,133	...	9,460	12,602	54,376
7	Registrar of Births and Deaths	11,496	...	...	1,782	1,782	9,714
8	Cemeteries	34,888	13,678	...	248	18,926	15,962
9	Executive Engineer, Municipal	48,360	...	...	6,045	6,045	42,315
10	Road Repairs, including Watering, Rolling and Scraping	3,30,000	...	...	...	...	3,30,000
11	Maintenance of Worlee Sluices and Pumping Stations	32,700	...	...	...	...	32,700
12	Improvement of Streets	40,000	...	...	...	...	40,000
13	Public Land Conveyance Department	6,980	...	...	...	...	6,980
14	Liquor License Department	1,800	...	...	...	...	1,800
15	Music and Poison License Department	540	...	...	...	...	540
16	Assessment Department (B)	53,951	...	...	...	...	53,951
17	Collection ditto	55,794	...	...	...	...	55,794
18	Plant and Stores	29,500	...	...	15,949	15,949	13,551
19	Pensions	5,442	...	...	...	...	5,442
20	Repairs and Alterations to Municipal Buildings	7,130	...	...	...	...	7,130
21	New Works from current Revenue	13,634	5,404	...	...	5,404	8,230
22	Municipal Contingencies	5,000	...	...	...	...	5,000
23	Kerosine Lighting	23,000	...	10,000	...	10,000	10,000
24	Sinking Fund and Interest on Loan	3,98,192	...	...	...	...	3,98,192
25	Contribution to Drainage	2,50,000	...	...	...	...	2,50,000
26	Ditto to Agri-Horticultural Society	10,000	2,500	...	...	2,500	7,500
27	Ditto towards Primary Education	10,000	...	...	1,500	1,500	8,500
28	Ditto to Working of Contagious Diseases Act	30,000	20,000	10,000	...	30,000	...
29	Ditto to Vaccination	6,834	...	...	1,158	1,158	5,676
	WATER WORKS FUND.	22,98,885	1,07,593	20,000	77,431	2,05,024	20,93,861
30	Vehar Water Works Department	1,19,803	...	...	42,622	42,622	77,178
31	Vehar Water Works Instalment	1,75,200	...	...	...	...	1,75,200
32	Balance due to Government, being one-fourth of the Instalment left unpaid by the late Board	43,750	...	...	...	...	43,750
33	Water-supply Survey	30,000	...	...	...	...	30,000
	POLICE FUND.	3,68,753	...	...	...	...	...
34	Police and Fire Engine charges	3,95,820	6,500	...	67,496	73,996	3,21,824
	LIGHTING FUND.						
35	Gas Lighting charges	2,17,171	...	...	...	...	2,17,171
36	Repairs to Vehar Dams	...	...	...	...	...	80,000
	Grand Total ..... Rs.	32,80,666	1,14,093	20,000	1,87,549	3,21,642	30,48,984

Bombay, 6th June 1871. ARTHUR CRAWFORD, Municipal Commissioner.

RAIN-FALL IN BOMBAY.

		Fort.		Colaba.		Byculla.	
		In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
June	4th Sunday	0	0	0	0	0	0
,,	5th Monday	0	3	0	1	0	0
,,	6th Tuesday	0	23	0	26	0	20
,,	7th Wednesday	0	12	0	16	0	15
,,	8th Thursday	0	0	0	0	0	0
,,	9th Friday	0	84	0	24	0	65
,,	10th Saturday	1	23	1	45	1	11
	For the week	2	45	2	12	2	11
	Previously registered	3	33	3	47	2	75
	Grand Total	5	78	5	59	4	88

DEATH OF THE CONVICT WHITWELL.

For several months past it has been known generally that Alfred Whitwell, who in August last was sentenced by Mr. Justice Bayley to penal servitude for life for his participation in the well-known Aurora frauds, has been very ill, and many may therefore not be much surprised to hear of his death. He died on Saturday afternoon in the Jail Hospital, and yesterday an inquest was held on his body by Dr. Blaney, Deputy Coroner, when the jury came to the conclusion that his death was caused by disease of the liver and stomach. Whitwell became ill about three months after being imprisoned in the House of Correction, and from that time till his death he has been an inmate of the Jail Hospital. He first suffered from neuralgia and fever, and afterwards from liver complaint. He became very weak, and for the last two or three months was unable to walk without assistance, while for a month past he had been unable to walk at all. In January last Dr. Partridge, surgeon of the House of Correction, recommended that, as Whitwell was very unwell, he should be sent to England. Government, however, were unwilling that that should be done, and ordered his removal to the Neilgherry Hills, but Dr. Partridge thought that Bombay was more suitable for Whitwell than the Neilgherries. Government then ordered him to be sent to the Andamans, but by that time he was too ill to be removed.

The following is a report of the inquest:—

Major Alexander Raitt said—I am Superintendent of the House of Correction at Byculla, and reside on the premises. I have looked at the body before the inquest and identify it as that of Alfred Whitwell, who was admitted into this jail on the 1st of August 1870, and into the Jail Hospital on the 22nd of November 1870, and died in hospital yesterday, the 10th of June 1871, at a quarter past 5 P.M. His age, from the jail records, was thirty-one years. When admitted into jail, deceased was a strong robust man, weighing upwards of fourteen stone, and appeared in good health. I am unable to say what was the cause of his illness. Deceased was in hospital during the whole time between the 22nd of November last and the day of his death. As far as I know his death was due to natural causes. For the last two or three months he was unable to walk two or three yards without assistance, and for the last month was unable to walk at all. The only complaint made by deceased was that he was not allowed to leave the jail and go to England for the benefit of his health, as he believed the change would have done him good. He was extremely anxious about sundry references that had been made to Government about his removal to England, and made frequent enquiries on the subject. The deceased was sentenced by the High Court of Bombay to be kept in penal servitude for the term of his natural life, and was accordingly received into this jail on the 1st of August 1870. I produce the warrant of commitment under the hand and seal of Littleton Holyoak Bayley, Esq., one of the judges of the High Court.

Alexander Cameron deposed—I am a prisoner in the House of Correction, and have been in the jail since the 19th of December 1870. I have known deceased since I have been a prisoner in the jail, and have been in attendance on him for about five months before his death. He was suffering from disease of the liver all the time I was attending him, and was very weak during the whole time, as he was able to retain very little nourishment. He was kindly and carefully treated by the officers of the jail, and everything that appeared to be good or necessary for him was supplied. The hospital in which deceased was placed is a clean, airy, and suitable place. He made no complaint of ill-treatment that I am aware of. He told me that he thought Government would remove him to some other jail for the benefit of his health. I was the only constant attendant of the deceased in the hospital, but received now and then a little assistance from native prisoners. I gave him all his nourishment, but his medicine was given by the apothecary. I did not observe that the deceased was in a very desponding state of mind, but he was irritable in consequence of his illness. He had good and regular medical attendance all the time I was in charge of him. I was appointed specially to attend deceased, and I was with him when he died.

Peter Foley said—I am a prisoner in the House of Correction at Byculla, where I had been detained for the last three years and a-half. I have known the deceased for several months past, and knew him for about two or three months before he was admitted into the jail hospital. He seemed to be in good health when I first knew him, and took his food and followed his occupation like the other prisoners. I never heard him make any complaint. He seemed as cheerful as the other prisoners—I mean he was not unusually desponding. After his admission into hospital I knew nothing of him, nor do I know what was the cause of his illness. He received no bad treatment in the jail that I am aware of.

Dr. William Peyton Partridge said—I am a Surgeon in the Bombay Army and Surgeon to the House of Correction. I have known the deceased since admission into the jail in August last. He was then robust and apparently in good health. I examined him closely on his admission. On the 22nd of November last he was admitted into the hospital with neuralgia of the head. After a time symptoms of liver disease manifested themselves accompanied by vomiting. In February last he began to suffer from fever and increased pain in liver and shoulder. These symptoms continued, gradually increasing, until he was unable to retain food in his stomach. In the early part of March it was necessary to feed him by the nose, and this was continued up to the time of his death. He suffered much lately from fever, but there was no mental despondency. Every care was taken of the deceased during his illness, and nothing that his case required was withheld. It was in my power to order any medicines, nourishment, or medical comfort that might be necessary. I placed him on an air bed on account of commencing bed sores. No unkindness was shown to him while he was in the jail; on the contrary, he received every care and attention which was necessary. I recommended the transfer of the deceased to England for the benefit of his health in January last on medical grounds. As this could not be granted, I was of opinion that remaining in Bombay would be better for him than a change to the Neilgherries as proposed by Government. When the proposal arrived about his transfer to the Andamans he was too weak to undertake the voyage. I have made a post-mortem examination of the body of the deceased, and am of opinion that death resulted from chronic disease of the liver and stomach.

The jury found that the deceased's death was caused by disease of the liver and stomach.

NEWS TELEGRAPHING.—We cut the following from the *Scotsman* of the 26th April:—"It is perhaps worth noticing, as illustrating the marvellous facilities now afforded by the postal telegraph system for transmitting long news messages between distant places, that yesterday's *Scotsman* contained about sixteen columns of telegraphed news, or more than 37,000 words. Nearly the whole of this from our reporters and correspondents, was telegraphed a distance of at least four hundred miles, and no portion of it could have reached Edinburgh in time for publication yesterday morning by train or otherwise than by telegraph. This is, so far as we are aware, the largest amount of telegraph matter that has ever appeared in a single publication of any newspaper either in this country or elsewhere, though we hope frequently to exceed it when fitting occasions arise." On the date referred to above, the *Scotsman* contained no less than forty columns of advertisements, each column being twenty-four inches long.

THE WIDOW MARRI[illegible]

THE first hearing of the cha[illegible] brought by Madhowdass Raghoonathdass against Gopaldass Madhowdass and Purshotumdass Mohundass—arising out of the recent widow re-marriage—took place before Mr. Connon, the Senior Magistrate, on Friday afternoon.

Mr. Anstey, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile, conducted the prosecution, whilst Mr. Green, with whom was Mr. Jones Pigot, appeared for the defence

The information in the case, which was laid on the 19th ult., was as follows:—

"I am a Hindo merchant, and a Kapole Bania by caste. I have lately married with Dhunoore, late widow of Luxmidass Dhurmsey, and a daughter of the late Shett Ghirdhurdass Mohundass. The said Dhunoore is a niece of Shett Gopaldass Madhowdass and Purshotumdass Mohundass, both of Bombay, Hindoos and Kapole Banias by caste. I know the abovenamed Gopaldass and Purshotumdass. They, as I am informed and verily believe, on Sunday last, with a view to lower the character of me, this informant, and my wife, the said Dhunoore, in respect of our caste, called a meeting of some of my caste brethren of not less than four hundred persons in number at the place of resident of the said Gopaldass Madhowdass, situate at Kandawady, outside the Fort of Bombay; and at such meeting, as I am informed and believe, they uttered the following words or other words to that effect, that I, this informant, and my wife Dhunoorebace, having married, we had thereby rendered ourselves unfit to be entitled to associate with the other members of our said caste of Kapole Banias, and after uttering the said words the said Gopaldass read out from a certain paper writing, signed by him, the following words or words to the effect, that I and the said Dhunoorebace had married contrary to the custom of our caste, and we should be excommunicated from the caste, and no member of our caste should bear any communication or connection with us in drinking or eating or by intermarriage, nor should our bodies be touched by our caste fellows after our death; and I am also informed and verily believe that the said Gopaldass Madhowdass and Purshotumdass Mohundass, with the view as aforesaid, induced some persons to sign the said document, under threat that if they would not sign the said paper they, the said Gopaldass Madhowdass and Purshotumdass Mohundass, would cause them to be excommunicated from the caste, and they would thereby incur the divine displeasure; and that they, the said Gopaldass Madhowdass and Purshotumdass Mohundass, are still trying to get the said paper writing signed by some more people of my said caste, with a view to degrade and lower me in the eyes of my caste brethren and other Hindoos. And I further say that I caused my solicitors, Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, to write a letter to the said Gopaldass Madhowdass, but the said Gopaldass Madhowdass did not exhibit as therein requested, as I am informed and believe, to Mr. Bhaishankar Nanabhoy the said paper writing, alleging that the same had been given to a translator in order to its being translated; and I therefore charge the said Gopaldass Madhowdass and Purshotumdass Mohundass with the offences under sections 499 and 508 of the Indian Penal Code, and pray that they may be dealt with according to law."

On the case being called on Friday,

The Magistrate said—I wish to make a short statement in public and in presence of the professional gentlemen and my colleague now present in consequence of something that has appeared in the *Bombay Gazette*, to the effect that I had taken this case out of the hands of Mr. Nana Morojee and very properly done so. That is not the fact. Mr. Nana Morojee sits as magistrate on a footing of perfect equality with me. I am, officially, called Senior Magistrate, and popularly Chief Magistrate, but we are on a perfectly equal footing as magistrates. All that I need say more is that in point of fact the summons was issued by Mr. Nana Morojee in the Girgaum Police Court while sitting there, and the case would have come on there naturally, as the district to which it belonged, and where Mr. Showell, the second magistrate, is now doing duty, but before I resumed my appointment it was agreed between Mr. Showell and me, and with the knowledge and consent of Mr. Nana Morojee that I should hear it; but that is a matter betwixt ourselves, and it is due to Mr. Nana Morojee that it should be publicly known that the case was not taken out of his hands,—in the first place, because I do not know that I have any authority to do so, and, in the second place, because I would not if I had the power, as he is as competent to try it as I am, and perhaps more so. The case is before us as cases usually are; we will now proceed to dispose of it.

Mr. Anstey—This is the first time I have heard of it, and I may say, whether it is tried before your Worship, or your Worship's colleague, I should have equal confidence in justice being done. I have not seen the *Bombay Gazette*.

Mr. Cleveland—Will your Worship allow me to mention that there was a paragraph in the *Bombay Gazette* to-day to the effect that I had applied to your Worship that the case should be taken to-day? That also is incorrect.

The Magistrate—That is incorrect. The summons was issued originally for to-day. I ought, perhaps, not to mention that you did speak to me privately about this case, not at all except as one gentleman might have done to another, but you mentioned from the first that the summons was returnable on the 9th.

Mr. Cleveland—And I was anxious to see the other side to get another day fixed, and as it was I did see Mr. Jefferson. That is the real state of the case, and it was incorrect as appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* this morning.

Mr. Anstey then proceeded to open the case for the prosecution. I think it due to the defendants, he said, and also a matter likely to conduce to the convenience of the Court and myself that I should depart from my usual practice when I have the honour to appear before Justices, and proceed at once to the case by calling witnesses after a short statement on the nature of the charge. It will be a saving of time if, before I call my first witness, I should point out to the Court first of all what is the general nature of the case itself considered with regard to the facts of the case; and, secondly, what is the precise nature of the charges to which I will ask your Worship to direct your attention while I point the evidence. I do so because I perceive in the public newspapers—those that I am in the habit of perusing—it is called "the defamation case." It includes defamation, but it includes much more. The prosecutor, for whom I appear, is a member of that subdivision of the caste (if I may so call it) called the Kapole sub-division—and the two defendants are members of the same sub-division. The prosecutor became a widower some short time back, and, being satisfied from his acquaintance with the scriptures of the Hindoo religion that there was nothing whatever in the religious code which would prevent him from marrying again, or marrying again with any woman a widow, as he was a widower, contracted a marriage—not hastily nor clandestinely, but after deliberation and consultation with a number of the most respectable persons of the community, and those were the persons he chose to advise, and also in a public way, for he has gone so far as to announce his purpose by advertisement in the papers. He was not, and he is not, in any way under the control of, or amenable to, the two defendants, but the two defendants, being exasperated against him in this matter, they, being, as it seems, of another opinion, announced their intention, as will be proved to the Court, of defaming him and his wife by signs. I don't stop to describe what the signs were to be, but we know there is such a thing as defamation by signs and symbols, as well as words. He warned them of the purpose, and they forbore to follow up their purpose neither he nor his wife was defamed on that occasion by signs or by symbols. I mention this because it is an evidence of malice. If the Court be of opinion that the defamation took place upon a justifying occasion, in that case that justification protects it unless there was malice—a necessary ingredient in the offence of defamation. But I flatter myself that the case is so strong that your Worship will be of opinion that it was simply defamation *per se*, and that there was no occasion whatever that could justify it, but in case your Worship should have any doubt on that point, I state this matter, as I must other matters which will be proved, for the purpose of showing—in my opinion superfluous—actual malice on the part of the defendants. Point for this purpose to be proved will be that the defendants called a meeting of Hindoos—probably Hindoos of the Kapole sub-division of the Banian caste—and it took place in the house of one of them, and there the two defendants—the Paul and Barabbas of the meeting—addressed the meeting more than once, one of them being chief speaker (I forget which that was), and informed the caste in substance as follows:—That the prosecutor was an unworthy man, he was unfit to be communicated with spiritually or temporarily in life or after death, unfit, that is to say, for social privileges, unfit for burial. All that is implied in his language which is in common use, and which will be proved by your Worship. That your Worship may understand how horrid a thing excommunication practised amongst Hindoos is, I will read from page 160 of Sir Thomas Strange's work on Hindoo Law. He says—"It remains to consider one case, that may be said to be, strictly speaking, universal in its incidence, *inter omnium*—occurring in every enumeration on the subject, as a cause of exclusion, namely; —*degradation*, or the case of the *outcast*. Accompanied with certain ceremonies, its effect is to exclude him from all social intercourse, to suspend him in every civil function, to disqualify him for a participation in all the benefits of life;—he is to be deserted by his connexions, who are from the moment of the sentence attaching upon him, to 'desist from speaking to him, from sitting in his company, from delivering to him any inherited or other property, and from every civil or useful attention, as inviting a man on the first day of the year, or the like.' So that a man, under these circumstances, might as well be dead; which, indeed, the Hindu law considers him to be, directing libations to be offered to *Manes*, as though he were naturally so. This system of privations, mortifying as it must be, was enforced under the ancient law, by denouncing a similar fate to any one by whose means they were endeavoured to be eluded; but this severity was moderated at the beginning of the present age, in which it is said, 'the sinner alone bears his guilt;' the law deeming so seriously of non-intercourse, that if one who ought to associate at meals with another, refuses to do so, without sufficient cause, he is punishable." Now I may observe here, before I proceed further with the statement of what took place, that the law of the land (I mean the Hindoo law), as altered by an Act of the Indian Legislature, remains as stated here in the passage from the pursna to this day, with the exception, that the religious are prohibited from withholding his property from the outcast and are compelled to deliver it up; but, having interfered so far, the Legislature held its hand and pronounced neither for nor against the other disabilities and liabilities, shocking and frightful as the enumeration is, which are here enumerated. And I mention so because it is the most convenient time for doing it, that I mean to draw a great distinction (which the law draws, the Hindoo law,) between excommunication, considered as an act of the party who assumes to excommunicate, and the loss of caste. It is most material to the present case that that distinction should be observed, for even if the plaintiff, the prosecutor, was liable to loss of caste for trying to exercise the liberty of man, to follow the precepts of the Vedas—infinitely more respectable than

[illegible] of the Smriti, Shrootees or Puranas—the authority of [illegible] most respectable of that class, and the better opinions [illegible]he learned among the Hindoos of the present day (all [illegible]which authorities concur in favour of widow re-marriage)—even if in consequence of his so acting he lost caste, he must have incurred that loss *ipso facto*, and it needed no act on the part of the church or priest or religion to cause him to incur that loss. Consequently, those who took upon themselves without the Queen's authority to put it into motion, and who sought to, as far as they could, deprive him of the rites of burial—safe repose in the temple after death—and the other rites which I have enumerated, committed a crime first of all against the Queen's prerogative (as in England it would be called, and in the days of the Supreme Court it would have been called here); and, second, of a conspiracy to cause my client to be renounced by his nearest connexions. I don't wish, sir, to travel out of the present case, still less shall I do so for the purpose of wounding feelings not yet healed, but I cannot help reminding your Worship that here, not perhaps in this Court, but in other Courts within this town we have terribly illustrated the meaning of these words, "To be deserted by his connections." We know that this Reign of Terror (for it is not so much a Reign of Superstition, as a Reign of Terror) is such that sons have openly and publicly refused to bury the dead bodies of their fathers, or even to touch them for the purpose of rendering the last charitable offices to their remains. The speeches of which I made mention were followed by an intimation to all present that they were expected to join in the act of excommunication by putting their names to the paper which the two defendants had drawn up, or had caused to be drawn up, and thereupon proceeded to read to the meeting. It will be on evidence before your Worship that the gross impropriety of those proceedings shocked some of the persons present, and one of their members remonstrated very much, as I have endeavoured to distinguish—remonstrated against the loss of caste supposed to be incurred by the re-marriage being made the subject of a solemn act of that kind. It was objected, and very reasonably—"If they have incurred loss of caste they have incurred it. What have we to do with it; why should we say, 'We put you out o' caste?'" It will then be proved to your Worship, as I am instructed, that these dissentients were informed that any one that refused to take art and part in the conspiracy would be treated in the same manner, and then their signatures were taken. "We," said each of the defendants, "have signed here; you sign after us." That document, which is but an amplification of the speech, is a defamatory document. Of course the only evidence which it is competent for us to give of its contents (and perfectly good evidence it is) is the evidence of what has been read at the public meeting—the evidence of those who heard it read. It is stated to have contained, amongst others, words of this kind, in English—that is to say, it was read in Gujerati, but in English it is in words of this kind:—"Not to have communion or caste, or to have any connection kept with them. * * * Under a penalty of the like treatement to all those who shall keep any connection with them. * * * Who will be outcast also." * * * Therefore this document has been prepared; those who will sign it alone will associate with us, and alone be called our caste," and again, "The breaker of the rules of our caste with whom no Kapole Banian should keep any connection or communicate relating to drinking of water, eating of food, or body (that is intermarriage), with his children touching him in his lifetime or after his death; no wife that was dead, and there are other words importing excommunication. Your Worships will not conceive, I trust, that what is happily impossible in the Roman Catholic dominions of the Queen—the major excommunication in public by a priest with the sacred formulas which is set forth (which your Worship has read, though you may never have looked into a book of Canon Law, I mean in the history of Tristram Shandy), which they have not do, knowing well that the law of *premunire* is in force there; and there is a law for the protection of the liberty of the subject in force throughout the whole length and breadth of this land—this land which, according to the theory of our legislators and governors, we come to redeem from the Mussulman bond. Now here, your Worship, I must anticipate what I daresay is a doubt already occurring to your mind—how can this charge be carried beyond defamation, there being no provision in the Penal Code on the subject of conspiracy at all, except where conspiracy is charged as a means of abetment of some offence cognizable under the Code? Now, conspiracy to exclude a man from his civil rights always was an offence known to the English Common Law, and still is known to that law—it is not necessary it should be a conspiracy to commit a criminal offence. But, strange to say, the framers of the Penal Code, who have made it tolerably comprehensive in every other part of its divisions, altogether omitted to provide for such a case as that, and, consequently, if that Code "were the be-all and the end-all" of our criminal jurisprudence in Bombay, there would be no offence in conspiring to commit a not a crime but a tort or trespass, or wrong in prejudice of another man's civil rights. But happily that is not so; and although I was at one time under a different impression, it was entirely removed by the Chief Justice in a late case in the Criminal Court (I forget the name of it), where, referring to the mode of drawing up a criminal charge, I said it was not good under the Code, as it had repealed the English law; but the Chief Justice said—"No; it repealed the English law, the common law, and statute law, only so far as relates to offences cognizable under the Penal Code." Now I looked at that Code, and found it so, for section 2 says:—"Every person shall be liable to punishment under this Code and not otherwise, for every act or omission contrary to the provisions thereof, of which he shall be guilty within the said territories, on or after the said 1st May, 1861." Therefore your Worship sees that the case being in the Code no provision on the subject of conspiracy to ruin another, or on the subject of conspiracy of any kind except that species of conspiracy which consists of abetment (and here no question of abetment arises), it follows that the English law of criminal conspiracy is not repealed, and as it was in existence in the Supreme Court down to the time when the Penal Code came into existence, is still in force within this territory, and it and the law of *premunire* must be resorted to. There are charges, however, which I must confess I would have preferred not to see Mr. Cleveland in his capacity of Solicitor for Government conversant with on behalf of the Crown. I cannot say that I am a very loyal subject, but I am certainly not a disloyal one, and I don't feel myself strong enough to take up the matter on behalf of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, the representative of Her Majesty, amongst us, but I have no doubt that if these poor simple observations of mine find their way through the columns of the press to His Excellency's palace at Gunnesh Khind or elsewhere, the necessary instructions will be given. All I say is, if these things are proved, as I am informed they will be proved, there have been committed, side by side with the offence against my client, high crimes and misdemeanours against the State, not amounting to high treason, no doubt, nor amounting to a capital offence, but punishable as in aforetime they were punishable by imprisonment during the Queen's pleasure (which Lord Coke says means always for the life of the convict), and forfeiture of all the convict's goods. Now, having protected myself by these explanations against any suspicion that I conceive that the only offences admitted are defamation and conspiracy to injure the prosecutor, I proceed to justify the definition which I have given of the crime of conspiracy itself. It is not now law that I am about to open to the Court, though the case is a very recent one; it is very old law, and it was expounded by the Court for Crown Cases Reserved on the 12th of November last. It is the case of the Queen against James Warburton reported in the Law Reports, vol. i., Crown Cases Reserved, p. 274. The prisoner had been convicted by Mr. Justice Brett on the last summer assizes 1870 at Leeds of this offence—that he, in order to cheat Lister, his partner, with whom he was then immediately on the division of the partnership, had agreed with his brother Joseph Warburton, who managed the partnership business at Urbigu, and with Pepys, who resided at Cologne, to make it appear by documents purporting to be executed between Pepys and Joseph Warburton, and by entries in the partnership books or accounts, made under the superintendence of Joseph Warburton, that Pepys was a creditor of the firm for moneys advanced, and that, by reason of such documents and entries, certain partnership property was to be withdrawn by Pepys or by Joseph Warburton or otherwise abstracted or kept back so as to be divided between the prisoner and Joseph Warburton and Pepys, to the exclusion of Lister from any interest or advantage in, or from, or in respect of, it. The jury, upon this evidence, found the prisoner guilty of the conspiracy charged, and rightly so found, it is remarked, if in point of law such an agreement made by a partner with such an intent to defraud his partner of partnership property and to exclude him entirely from any interest in or advantage from it on such an occasion, that is to say, the taking of an account for the purpose of dividing the partnership property on a dissolution of the partnership, by means of false entries in the partnership books, and false documents purporting to have passed with a supposed creditor of the firm, is a conspiracy for which a prisoner can be criminally convicted. The offence, if it were one, was fully completed before the passing of 31 and 32 Vict. chap. 116, by which a partner can be criminally convicted for feloniously stealing partnership property. The question for the opinion of the Court was whether the verdict could be sustained so as to support a conviction for conspiracy in point of law. Mr. Waddy who appeared for the prisoner argued that "to constitute a conspiracy there must be an agreement to do an illegal act or to do a legal act by illegal means. Here the acts agreed upon, although doubtless immoral, are not illegal. If the agreement had been carried out the prisoner could not have been sued at law by Lister, nor could he have been indicted for doing the ag

preserved from ancient times, be still observed in the same way, otherwise the subjects will rise in rebellion, discontent will be produced among the people, and the army and the treasury will suffer injury." The commentator says—"The twice-born classes (dvija) in the Deccan take the daughter of a mother's brother in marriage. In the Madhya Desh, they follow various professions, and are artizans and eaters of kine; and in the east (purbee) the men eat fish, whilst their women are notorious prostitutes. In the north their women drink intoxicating liquors, and women in their courses are by men there considered fit to be touched. These people are not deserving of penance or punishment for such acts as these." Vyasa says—"If a decision cannot be obtained from the other (appointed) persons, in disputes among men who live by commerce, any handicraft, tillage, dyeing or such profession, then let the matter be tried by those skilled in the same trade." Manu says—"Let not a prince who seeks the good of his own soul (hasily and alone) pronounce the law on a disputte concerning any legal observance, among twice-born men in their several orders." All this tends in one direction, namely, that each case shall be investigated according to its circumstances, and that not by a partial judge, not by a judge of party, not by a priest, still less by an ignorant and officious usurper of a priest's duties, but by the highest authority in the country, the king, or his vicegerent the judge. Now, before I put aside this book I may refer to a passage which entirely justifies the remark made by me at the outset regarding the distinction between being put out of caste and being an outcaste. There is not to be found in any one of these authors a single syllable justifying the sentence of a caste for putting any one out of caste; on the contrary, according to the expressions used and the rare definitions given, it is perfectly clear that an outcaste means any one who has been outcasted, who has become out of caste, because he has done something which entails these consequences. "From my secret sins," the Peshitast says, "deliver me O Lord," and in the same spirit the offender against Hindoo law is made to feel that if he really has done a thing which he ought not to have done, and the only reference which I can find, the only proceeding for expelling a man out of anything at all is the proceeding already referred to where all the members of a man's family dismiss him from the household hearth, and its gods, that is to say, exclude him from the house. It is put in this way—when he becomes an outcaste his family must expel him, but there is not a single syllable to be found in any of the books to support the doctrine that either for minor or major excommunication the sentence of the caste or of any body is necessary. Now, there are only two definitions which I will cite to the Court. One is from the Mitakshara. In chapter 2, section 10, on exclusion from inheritance, that learned commentator says—"An outcaste and his issue," and then in a note an outcaste is defined as "one guilty of sacrilege or other heinous crime" and his issue as "the offspring of an outcaste." That is the only definition. It does not say "any one put out of caste by anybody." And then again in the Mayuka under "those who are excluded from giving testimony" comes the enumeration, containing the words "an outcaste," and there is the definition, outcaste—"turned out of his own family." That is the only case of expulsion mentioned in any of the books which I have been able to meet with. And your Worship knows that there is nothing new in this doctrine of excommunication *ipso facto*. The King of Italy is under excommunication *ipso facto* from walking into Rome. There is no doubt at all that at this moment he is under excommunication *ipso facto*, and, if it be true that for the monstrous crime of marrying a widow the prosecutor is out of caste, he was out of caste equally at the moment when he performed the marriage. Now, I will conclude these last observations of mine by asking your Worship whenever an appeal is made to you in the name of supposed Hindoo customs and Hindoo prejudices and Hindoo feelings and the like, to exercise on every such occasion an act of memory, and to remember that there has not been any iniquity which in the course of time has been swept away by those who have been ruling in India from at least the time of the great Ackbar, the first who threw his spear at the horrid fabric of the suttee down to the present time, which has not been declared to be so sacred a thing and so deeply embedded in the sinews of the heart and system of Hindoo religion and Hindoo law that it could not be extracted, nor even pulled down, without endangering the stability of the fabric itself. Mr. Anstey here entered into the history of the abolition of suttee which had been opposed by the Hindoo conservatives in Bombay and referred to the petition which was sent to the foot of the throne in 1832, after Lord William Bentinck had abolished the practice, praying that it should not be abolished. Dr. Lushington's argument on behalf of the petitioners is reported in the East India Journal, and Mr. Anstey quoted extracts from the report to show what arguments were used even by an English gentleman in favour of such a horrid thing as suttee. He then continued—Now, there is not a single syllable in this report of what Dr. Lushington said which can be exceeded by anything which is going to be said on behalf of these defendants. As in the case of suttee and female infanticide in times past and other iniquities against which humanity revolts, so now in the case of this attempt to establish a vulgar, degrading, soul-crushing tyranny in the name of the power of excommunication from caste, it will be your Worship's feelings that are appealed to. You will be told of the ancient religion of the Hindoos, and the Hindoo laws, and the feelings of the Hindoos, to suppress which intimidation is found necessary, and, then you will after all, by making that act of memory of which I spoke, be able to say—"I have heard all this before; all this and much more has been said before, and has always been said in vain." I have been necessarily led to address your Worship at unusual length for this Court, and I trust the novelty and importance of the occasion will screen me from your censure. Mr. Anstey here resumed his seat, but at once rose again and said —Mr. Payne, who instructs me, has called my attention to an omission. I am not sure that I am guilty of it, but he thinks I have not noticed the question of the legality of re-marriage. I think I said that all the Vedas, the better Puranas, and the most learned men and writers of the present day are agreed in this, that re-marriage, if not laudable, is at all events lawful; and I may mention here that when we deal with questions of Hindoo law, as I am sure your Worship is aware, there are three sources to which we go. For the germ we must go to the Vedas—the Hindoos always resort sooner or later in questions of this sort to the Vedas, and then for the development of the germ they go to the Smrti, that is to say, to the works second in authority; and the third source is the practice of the present-time and of such a time past as will constitute custom. These are the three sources, and what I mean to say, if I did not say it, was that the first and second sources entirely concur with the opinions of the most learned men of the present day with regard to what ought to be the practice in favour of re-marriage. I have ample authorities here, but I daresay your Worship has had them *usque ad nauseam* in the public prints. I can only say that we shall be perfectly prepared to defend our position, and so also will our witnesses if they are pressed upon that point.

The Magistrate—Are we expected to decide whether it is lawful to marry a widow or not?

Mr. Anstey—I should think not. I touched upon the question generally.

Mr. Green asked if his Worship proposed to go on with this case in the afternoon. He would have considerable difficulty in being present any longer to-day.

The Magistrate said he was very much at the disposal of counsel for the day.

Mr. Anstey—It is very early yet (a quarter past two). The Magistrate asked whether Mr. Green would like an adjournment for half an hour or for another day.

Mr. Green (to Mr. Anstey)—Would Wednesday suit you?

Mr. Anstey—I cannot tell. I can only say I am here now.

Mr. Green—I was rather desirous of being elsewhere, unless my learned friend was very anxious to go on this afternoon, and what I was going to suggest was that he should begin to call his witnesses on Wednesday. If he objects, I am ready to go on to-day.

Mr. Anstey—I do not want to make any insinuation, but I would very much like to examine one particular witness to-day, and I can call him instead of the prosecutor if there is no objection.

Mr. Green said he had no objection.

Bapoojee Vishram was then called. He was clearly disinclined to give any evidence in favour of the prosecution, and was treated as a hostile witness. Examined by Mr. Anstey, he said—I am a Kapole Bania. I am a dealer in cotton in Bombay. I know Madhowdas, the prosecutor, and the two defendants. They are all Kapole Banians. Last month I was at a meeting at the house of Goculdas Madhowdas at Kandawaddy. There were about 400 men at the meeting, all Kapole Banians. The two defendants were there. I was invited to be present by the caste. A Brahmin named Koreedas brought me the invitation. Neither of the defendants addressed the meeting in my hearing. Gopaldas Shet said, "What do you consider about the widow re-marriage?" I did not hear the other defendant speak. While I was there a writing was lying before us. Neither of the defendants said a word in my hearing about the papers which were lying there. The papers were lying before the defendants, who were sitting on the ground. The papers were read out by Jumnadas Geega. All the members asked him to read them out—at least a number of persons, say five or twenty-five. The defendants were not amongst the number who asked the papers to be read. I will swear that. The paper said the marriage had been done contrary to caste rules and religion, and therefore we should not have communication or connection with Madhowdas. There was nothing more. Of course it was said that when he was outcasted out of the caste we should have no connection with him in eating, drinking, marriage, or in any other way. Some people said we should not go to the burial or burning. The paper did not mention anything about burial, but about eating, and drinking, and other communication. I would not go to the burial of the prosecutor. (Q.)—Why? (A.)—Because I have no connection with him, and don't know him.

Witness was here asked whether, on account of excommunication, the caste people were prevented from going to the prosecutor's funeral when he died; but he fenced about for some time, refusing to give a direct answer, and it was only after he had been warned by the magistrate that he replied—When any one is put out of caste, people are stopped from going to his burial.

Examination continued—I did not attend the funeral of prosecutor's first wife. I signed the paper. The two defendants signed it. The defendants were the first two to sign the paper. I did not speak at the meeting. I was asked to sign the paper. (Q.)—By whom? (A.)—By all the caste people. The defendants did not ask me. Goculdas said, "Will you sign it?" I said, "There is no necessity to sign the paper, but if all the people have no objection I will sign it." Many of the caste people said that Cursondas Mooljee's name should be in this paper, and others said there was no necessity to put in his name. I said that as Cursondas Mooljee was assisting the prosecutor in this marriage, his name should be mentioned in a paper expelling him from caste. Nothing was said about what should be done to those who did not sign the paper. If I met the prosecutor I would salute him. I would not eat with him or drink with him, but I would touch his hand or dress. I would not occupy the same room with him, or admit him to caste feasts. He is excluded from these things by that paper and the custom of my caste. I would not allow him to assist in any of our marriage processions, nor would I assist in his. I would not allow any marriage of his sons and daughters in the caste. His wife's name was also included in the paper. Prosecutor was not present at the meeting. Neither was his wife present. The Brahmin might have invited them to come. I have known of two cases of people being outcasted by writing before. In those cases I don't recollect whether the accused persons were called. According to the custom of the caste it is necessary that an invitation should go to the accused person. Even if he does not get the invitation, the meeting can proceed. The Brahmin who takes the invitation must go to the accused person. We do ex-communicate men, though they have not received invitations to the caste meeting. I was not present when the Brahmin went out with the summonses. I received no other invitation except through the Brahmin. The excommunication is still in force.

Cross-examined by Mr. Green—Duncorebace is the niece of Purshotumdas, the defendant, and cousin's daughter to Madhowdas. There were others of her relations at this meeting. Duncore's brother was present, and also the brother of her former husband. The meeting was held at the house of Gopaldas at Kandawaddy, the ordinary place of meeting for the Kapole caste. Gopaldas is considered the head of that caste, and of the Bania Mahajuns. I consider the Kapole Banians a caste. Koreedas is the Brahmin who usually takes invitations to the caste. At the meeting there was no threat used to induce any one to sign. They all signed willingly. All those present at the meeting signed. I have said I remember other cases in which persons were outcasted by writings, but I don't know whether the prosecutor was present on these occasions. I am not acquainted with prosecutor's writing. Koreedas is usually just directed to give a general invitation to a caste meeting. He generally goes round with the invitations a day before the meetings of the caste. I never before heard of a member of my caste marrying a widow. The general belief of the Kapole Banians is that it is a bad thing to marry a widow. I never heard it doubted that it was a bad thing till the prosecutor married a widow, and it was the belief in the caste that a man marrying a widow would be turned out of the caste. There was no discussion on the question till this case arose. This marriage was not made publicly but secretly. At the meeting there was a lawyer's opinion read to the caste—a barrister's opinion.

Re-examined by Mr. Anstey—When I say the marriage was done secretly, I mean that I did not know of it. It was done without my caste people being invited. I was not present at the marriage. It was said in the meeting that the caste did not know of the marriage. Cursondas Mooljee is a member of the caste. He was a member, but he has been outcasted. His voyage to England put him out of caste, but he has never been formally excommunicated. Remarriage with a widow, without formal excommunication, is calculated to put a person out of caste, but the caste chose to have a meeting about this. A meeting is necessary, but it was not necessary to have a paper. (Q.)—Then why was a paper used? (A.)—That was the choice of the caste. (Q.)—Was it not done in fact merely to aggrieve the prosecutor? (A.)—He may think so, but the caste people do not think so.

Mr. Anstey—Was any meeting held to put Cursondas Mooljee out of caste on his return from England? (A.)—No meeting has been held to put him out of caste, but he is considered to be out of caste. This widow marriage is quite contrary, and a meeting is necessary in this case. (Q.)—Why? (A.)—Because Madhowdas acted contrary to caste rules. (Q.)—But why was it not necessary in the case of Cursondas Mooljee when he crossed the black water? (A.)—Because all people can discontinue communication with him. In this case a meeting was required. (Q.)—Is not it a fact then that without a meeting in this case the people would not have discontinued communication? (A.)—A meeting was required. (Q.)—Without a meeting would the caste people have discontinued communication with him? (A.)—He must be calculated out of caste.

Mr. Anstey (to the Interpreter)—I am told he has said that they would not have discontinued communication unless a meeting had been called.

The Interpreter asked the witness, who said he would not have had any communication with him even without a meeting.

The Magistrate—Then a meeting was not necessary.

Witness—It would not do without holding a meeting.

Re-examination continued—Gopaldas Shet gives the order to the Brahmin to call the meeting. Until this marriage took place I never knew that there was a question amongst any Hindoos about the legality of marrying a widow. A lawyer's opinion was read out to the meeting. The purport of that opinion was that there is no objection to a man being turned out of caste after a meeting. The name of the barrister was something like Marriott. I sometimes read the Gujerati newspapers. I read an advertisement in a native paper intimating that the marriage was to take place. I read that after the marriage. I cannot speak good English. (Q.)—Do you know what I am saying now? (A.)—I can only understand ordinary English. (Laughter.) It is not true that I speak English excellently.

The case was then adjourned until Wednesday at 11 A.M.

AHMEDNUGGUR RACES.—1871.

1ST JUNE ENTRIES.

H. H. AGA KHAN'S PURSE.

Major Chesshyre's ..... ch a h Venture
Colonel Fitzwygram's ..... g a c Crown Prince
Mr. Davison's ..... g a h Marmion
Mr. Davidson's ..... g a h Dragon
H. H. Aga Khan's ..... g a c Thunder
Major Crosbie's ..... cha gal The Cob
Captain Hogg's ..... g a c Dawn of Day
Major Willoughby's ..... b a h Birdsall
Captain Dent's ..... b a h Nareil
Colonel Vyse's ..... g a c Ethelbert (since dead.)

THE MAIDEN GALLOWAYS.

Mr. Gay's ..... g a g Sabretache
Mr. W. H.'s ..... g a g Jack Sheppard
Major Crosbie's ..... b a g Bijou
Major Chesshyre's ..... n s b a g Losing Hazard.

THE NUGGUR CUP.

Major Chesshyre's ..... ch a h Venture
Captain Dent's ..... b a h Nareil
Captain Willoughby's ..... b a h Birdsall
Captain Napier's ..... b a h Cudmore
Mr. W. H.'s ..... b a h Ashrafee
Major Crosbie's ..... cha gal The Cob
H. H. Aga Khan's ..... g a c Thunder
G. S. Fitzwygram's ..... b a h Von der Boltke
Mr. Davison's ..... g a h Dragon

THE NUGGUR DERBY.

Major Chesshyre's ..... h s b w gel Nar nar goon
Captain Charles' ..... b w gel Seaweed
Mr. Davison's ..... a aust g Fiddle Head
H. H. Aga Khan's ..... g a c Thunder
Captain James's ..... ch aus m Mermaid
Major Crosbie's ..... b w g Hackney
Major Crosbie's ..... ch a h The Cob
Mr. W. H.'s ..... b a h Ashrafee
Captain Hogg's ..... g a c Dawn of Day
Captain Napier's ..... b a h Cudmore
Mr. K.'s ..... bk aus g Ballarat
Colonel Vyse's ..... g a c Ethelbert (since dead.)

G. S. Fitzwygram's ..... g a c Crown Prince
Mr. Davison's ..... g a h Marmion
Major Crosbie's ..... b a gal Bijou
Captain Hogg's ..... g a c Dawn of Day
Captain Napier's ..... b a h Cudmore
Colonel Vyse's ..... g a c Ethelbert (since dead.)

The second entries for the above races, also for the Ladies' Plate and Galloway Plate, will close on July 1st.

FRED. LUKIN, Hony. Secy. Nuggur Races.

THE MADRAS DIVORCE CASE.

On the original side of the Madras High Court on Wednesday last, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kernan, the Hon. Mr. J. D. Mayne, instructed by Messrs. Shaw and Tasker, appeared to show cause against the rule granted last week. He said that Mrs. Green, the respondent in this case, was not entitled to recover costs from the plaintiff, Arthur K. Green, for withdrawing the divorce suit brought by him as there was nothing either in the Divorce Act, Civil Procedure Code or the rules of the Court to grant costs in divorce suits. Mr. Miller, instructed by Messrs. Prichard and Barclay, appeared for Mrs. Green, and contended that she was entitled to recover costs. His Lordship in giving judgment remarked that the Court, in his opinion, had jurisdiction to grant costs in such suits, and that the petitioner should in justice pay cost to the defendant. The Court accordingly ordered the plaintiff to pay the amount of costs together with the costs for the motion.

THE MATERIAL PROSPERITY OF KANGRA.

(*Pioneer.*)

We do not know whether the idea still lingers in some antiquated breasts that the influx of European settlers into an Indian district introduces all the evils of Pandora's box. This used, however, to be quite the consecrated notion with civilians of the standing of Collector and upwards. Simple and contented populations were represented as degenerating into indebted and over-driven serfs before the advance of the crafty and ferocious planter. The truth is better known now. Planters may make money or lose it, but the district in which they settle gets steadily rich. Of course Englishmen don't go to Cachar or Kumaon out of philanthropy, but since the country round them becomes a garden and the oppressed natives get as fat as ghee, and don't know what more jewels to buy for their wives, it is quite clear that for demons they are rather beneficent. Take Kangra for instance, and it is just a fair average instance. The district ten years ago was on one low level of torpid indigence. A poet might have painted the people as contented, but their content was only the absence of hope and consequently of ambition and energy. Now everybody who merely traverses the country has evidences of its exuberant prosperity forced upon him. The only remaining hardship to the people is the want of things to buy. In this sense the Palumpore fair, even though it should fail to attract a swarming Central Asian trade, is a real mercy: it is a vent at any rate for the rank opulence of the neighbouring districts. A friend writing from Kangra, and familiar with it in former times, speaks with astonishment of its advance in all kinds of material prosperity, and is forced to refer nearly the total improvements to the bloodsucking European settlers, who pay away upwards of Rs. 15,000 a month in the district and pour wealth into it in many another way. It is certain, he says, that Government has not done much towards it—at any rate in the matter of roads; for since the departure of Colonel Paske and Mr. Forsyth these have been allowed to go to utter ruin.

AN OVER-ZEALOUS IMPROVER.

For some time past the station of Dinagepore has been kept in a state of unpleasant commotion by an unseemly conflict between the Joint-Magistrate of the district, and some of the native inhabitants of the station. The native inhabitants of mofussil stations are usually so docile and accommodating, especially towards the higher officials, that when a commotion of this kind extends over several weeks, and threatens to extend over months, it may safely as a rule be concluded that the official party is to blame. A Bengali community, even when it possesses intelligence and wealth, will endure a great deal before it rebels against that "incarnation of justice" the District Joint. Mr. Westmacott, the Joint-Magistrate of Dinagepore, has not been very fortunate in the exercise of the large discretionary powers which are vested by law in his office. He appears, indeed, to have taken it into his head to abolish thatched roofs, on the ground that thatched roofs are a nuisance. Only, instead of proceeding in accordance with the law and leaving it to a jury to decide under section 310 of the Code of Criminal Procedure whether his crusade against thatches was just and proper, he appears to have decided on his own authority that his orders were wise, and to have enforced them with admirable promptitude. In one instance in which he was merely holding temporary charge of the magistrates' office, he assumed the authority of his superior and rejected an appeal from a previous order of his own. We can scarcely wonder that the High Court in reviewing these proceedings have adopted the following conclusion:—"We quash the proceedings of the Joint-Magistrate as illegal."—*Indian Daily News.*

INDIAN ITEMS.

Title Conferred.—The Governor-General has conferred the title of Rai on Gopee Mull of Ferozepore, as a personal distinction.—*Englishman.*

Mysore State Railway.—The *Madras Herald* hears that probably the Sappers and Miners will be employed on the Mysore State Railway. "They are," it is said, "first-rate men for work, and we have no doubt 200 or 300 of them would do more work in a day than a thousand coolies."

Dangerous Dacoa.—The streets of Dacca, the *Mofussilite* learns, have become so dangerous and unsafe for passengers at night, that broken heads and limbs, defiance of law and authority, are the order of the day. The authorities are doing their best to trace out and punish the offenders. What have the police been doing?

An Action for Dissolution of Marriage.—A notice in the *Calcutta Gazette* informs us that Mr. Frederick Warden, Assistant Master Attendant in Calcutta, has commenced an action for a dissolution of marriage against his wife Catherine Victoria Warden, with Thomas Morris Philbrick as co-respondent. The damages are laid at ten thousand rupees.

Coal at Coconada.—The *Coconada Advertiser* has certain information that coal has been found at Gaverypettah, near the village of Daverpilly, which is only 124 miles from Coconada. Our contemporary's correspondent says that a pit is being sunk, and that if the coal turns out to the extent supposed by Mr. Blanford, it will prove a splendid thing for the Godavery.

A Weighty Dictionary.—Long strings of heavily laden carts have been seen during the week trying to work their way up the Auckland Road. These proved on enquiry to be Col. Mainwaring's packages, the famous Lepcha Dictionary, coming back from Calcutta, to receive its finishing touches within the invigorating influences of mountain air and scenery.—*Darjeeling News.*

Forgery at Kurrachee.—A rumour has been current for the last few days that an employé in one of the public offices here has a charge of forgery hanging over him, and that he is likely to be arraigned before a magistrate very shortly. As the matter is publicly talked about, and made by no means a secret of, there is no reason to doubt the truth of what we have heard. —*Sind News.*

The Heat at Allahabad.—The *Pioneer* says the present heat (for it has been very unpleasantly hot of late) has naturally led us to think of the new barracks and the temperature therein. We are assured that the heat in the officers' quarters is simply intense, the thermometer in the evening standing as near 100 deg. as it can do. In the soldiers' quarters the temperature is a little lower at night than in the old cutcha lines, but far higher during the day.

Summoning Dead Men to pay Income-Tax.—A large number of defaulters have lately been prosecuted before the Deputy Magistrate of Howrah at the instance of the Assessors for having failed to pay their tax. The police on going to serve the summonses were informed that the several defaulters were dead long ago, and on making a searching enquiry as to the correctness of the information, they discovered that some of the so-called defaulters had died 4, 5 and 6, and some even 15 years ago!

The Municipal Committee of Benares are deliberating on the feasibility of lighting that great city with gas. Of course it is purely a question of cost. We shall be glad to know the decision arrived at, with the calculations on which it is based. If the native acquiescence in our passion for drainage is rather one of courtesy than conviction, their appreciation of street-lighting is genuine and deep. A Benares journal (vernacular) lately complained that in the few streets now lighted there experimentally, the lamps were extinguished much too early, viz., at midnight!—*Pioneer.*

Death from the Bites of a Monkey.—It was mentioned the other day in the *Indian Daily News* that a native had been severely bitten by a monkey. Strange to say that the injuries received by the man have proved fatal. Dr. Hinder, surgeon of the Chaudney Hospital, reported to the police that the man died at the hospital at 9 P.M. on the 5th. From enquiry the police learnt that the monkey had got loose, and was sitting on a wall adjoining the stables of Messrs. Hunter and Co. The deceased, a man about 45, had amused himself with some boys in throwing stones at the monkey. The animal, quite irritated at the treatment he received, descended and furiously attacked the deceased, biting him about the legs. He was immediately conveyed to the hospital, where, as reported, he died on last Monday.

A Counterfeit Goddess.—On Tuesday night last about ten o'clock, Inspector McCulloch, of Cooloootoolah Thanaah, while passing along Teritta Bazaar Lane, Calcutta, beheld a most extraordinary apparition, which, on examination, turned out to be a stalwart native in the flesh, his face painted in as many colours as adorned the coat of Joseph, a tiara of tinsel glittering on his head, a counterfeit *torso*, and an excellent imitation of two additional arms and hands attached to his shoulder blades, necklets, beads, and bracelets complete, so as to present an imitation of the goddess *Kali*. The "counterfeit presentment" had frightened a great many women and children, and some men too. He said, when questioned, that he was begging; but to keep him out of harm's way, the inspector took him into custody, and brought him before the magistrate of the Northern Division, who warned and discharged him.—*Englishman.*

Preparing for the Rains.—Preparations are being made on the rivers for the summer floods. On the 15th ultimo the bridge of boats near Pind Dadun Khan, on the Jhelum, was broken up. On the 20th ultimo the boat bridge at Attock over the Indus was broken up, and on the 22nd the boat bridge over the Chenab at Wuzeerabad was broken up. The Ravee bridge seems to be constructed more substantially, for it is allowed to remain through the rains, and if ever it is broken, it is generally easily repaired in the course of a day. The temporary bridge at Shahdera, over which the Punjab Northern State Railway passes, is not to be dismantled, as it is thought to be strong enough to stand through the rains. But to provide against accidents, it has been made into sections, and the fish plates at the selected points loosed, so that if a section is hard-pressed by the flood it may be broken without injuring the rest of the bridge. Strong ropes have been used to secure these sections for the present.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

A Daring Dacoity.—A Benares correspondent of the *Lucknow Times*, writing on 2nd June, says—"A few days ago a dacoity had been committed in a village near Cholspore, some 12 miles distant from this city, accompanied with all the cruelties told of these men. Such practices have been unheard for many years in this part, so energetic measures must be soon adopted to put an end to this at once. This band of dacoits went with all the show of a marriage procession, with drums beating; but had weapons concealed in palanquins. When they reached their place of destination at night, armed themselves, lighted torches, and surrounded the house of the zemindar of the village, who was quite unprepared to meet the danger, and perfectly unaware of their approach, often firing a gun to warn the villagers to remain within doors. They plundered to the amount of some 3 or 4 thousand rupees in cash and in ornaments; severely wounding all those who made any show of resistance. Strict enquiries are being made by the police, but no clue has yet been traced."

AFGHANISTAN.

Official intelligence has been received from Cabul to the 20th May, at which date the Amir had received despatches from the Commander-in-Chief, enclosing papers from Sirdar Futteh Mahomed Khan and Brigadier Sikundur Khan, explaining the state of affairs at Herat, and the particulars of the fight at Boorj Meer Saleh Moolla, and the wounding of Bahadoor Khan.

The report of the action with Bahadoor Khan in front of Herat shows that it was after all only a trivial affair. The brigadier in command says:—

"When the enemy threw up a breast-work at Meer Saleh Moolah, I was ordered to go and throw up a counter-work. When I went down with sixty men, the enemy cleared out of their breast-work and went to the shawl-weaver's village. Just then Bahadoor Khan, with 600 foot and some cavalry, issued from the village, so I threw my men in to the outworks just abandoned by the enemy, and began firing on them. Two hundred and fifty men of our regiment then joined me from the Sheraza, and we made a charge on the enemy, who turned and fled. Some 60 of them were killed and wounded, and prisoners were taken. We followed them into the village, and looted whatever they had. I lost three killed and five wounded. I then, by order of the Sirdar, returned to the fort. My men are eager to attack the enemy, but the Sirdar does not give the order."

On the 8th May the Commander-in-Chief forwarded the following despatch:—

"I marched from the old town of Furrah on the 7th, and reached the fort of Saâch, and to-day I have marched to Khooshk Aba, and intend to march on each day. When my force reached Furrah, Mahomed Moshun Khan, whom Yakoob Khan had appointed ruler of Subzwar, feeling that he could do nothing, sent some worthless fellows to make a show of fighting, while he made off towards Herat. The people of Subzwar and the neighbourhood attack 1 his sowars, plundered them, and made some of them prisoners. Sirdar Abdool Waheb Khan, son of Meer Afzul Khan, is at Subzwar. I have ordered him to collect levies of men from those parts, and to keep his own men together, and then push on as an advance guard as far as Meer Daad. The Sirdar sent Noor Mahomed with a token for recognition and verbal message to me, as he did not wish to run the risk of sending letters while the country was in this disturbed state. When Noor Mahomed got as far as Subzwar, Mahomed Mohsun Khan was still in Subzwar, and had him so beaten that he could not come on. So he sent his token and message on to me by Subzwaree, who has come in to the camp to-day. The message was to the effect that, as soon as I get to Subzwar, he will come out from the fortress and attack the enemy. I wrote back that I would send him instructions when I get to Meer Daad, but that he had better not move before that."

The *Indian Public Opinion* says—Our latest advices from Afghanistan entirely confirm the suspicion we previously expressed that Yakoob Khan was being helped by Persia. Our correspondent distinctly states that the Shah of Persia has been backing him all along, and the Governor of Meshed is regularly assisting him with all that he requires. Thus assisted, Yakoob feels pretty secure in his new position. Meantime he is busy strengthening the defence of Herat, and organising the adjoining tribes. The tribes in the neighbourhood of Herat have joined his cause most heartily, and are assisting him in carrying out his plans. The Amir has at last left Cabul *en route* for Herat. Before leaving Cabul it was necessary to leave a governor in the city. Of all the men available for the office, he has fixed upon the most ineligible. The Amir had four uterine brothers. Three of these are dead, the only remaining brother being Mahomed Shureef Khan. During the life of Dost Mahomed, Shureef Khan was governor of Furrah and Girishk. He acquired great wealth, but his character was something like the Vicar of Bray—he changed sides just as it suited him, and was the most notoriously untrustworthy man of all the rival chiefs. The Amir has for some time back effectually prevented him from enjoying the little excitement of occasionally turning his coat, by keeping him in prison in Cabul. At the present moment the son of Mahomed Shureef Khan is serving with Yakoob Khan in Herat! Would it be believed that the Amir at this important junction has released Mahomed Shureef Khan from prison, has brought him to Durbar, has bestowed a rich khillut upon him, and has placed him at the head of Cabul affairs! Such is the case, and the people of Cabul are much dissatisfied. Shureef is well known to them; indeed, his common appellation among them is, "the traitor brother."

MARRIED BY AUCTION.

The *Grambarta Prakashika* relates a curious case of marriage, which is too good to be lost. A Brahmin residing in a village lying close to Burdwan, unable to find a proper match for his daughter, or too indolent to find out a bridegroom himself, determined to sell his daughter by auction. A day was fixed and several suitors came in at once. After a hot bidding for some hours, two of the Brahmins found that they could bid no higher; and the father of the bride thought he had gained enough by the marriage and fixed upon one of the Brahmins as his would-be son-in-law. The day of marriage came, however, when lo! the two Brahmins were found at loggerheads with each other, each struggling to have the girl to himself. The father was equal to the occasion, and his ingenuity was immediately displayed in the proposal for another bidding. The contest now became excessively hot, when the richer of the two of course prevailed, and the whole bargain was concluded by his offering to the father a sum of Rs. 450. The girl soon became his.

EDUCATION IN INDIA.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Christian Vernacular Education Society for India was held yesterday (May 9) at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, the Earl of Shaftesbury presiding. The report, which was adopted on the motion of the Bishop of Madras, seconded by Mr. Macfie, M.P., recalled to mind that the Society was a memorial of the great Indian Mutiny, and that since its formation it has expended upwards of £20,000 in the printing of Christian vernacular literature in 13 of the principal languages, spoken by 180 millions of our Indian fellow-subjects. Its agencies are at work in Bengal, the North-West Provinces, the Punjaub, Bombay, Central India, Madras, and Ceylon. The circles of its action in 1869 were 18; last year they were 25. Its schools, which numbered 105, are now 117; while the total of its pupils had risen from 4,111 to 5,122, thus showing an increase for the year of 2 circles, 12 schools, and 1,011 scholars. At the present time the society has 103 students in training as vernacular teachers, and 6,224 heathen children in their schools receiving instruction in secular subjects and the Bible, from Christian masters. It has three training institutions, erected at a cost of £5,000, and about 150 native teachers have been prepared and placed in charge of schools principally connected with missionary societies. These teachers are educating thousands of children in addition to those in the Society's own schools. Their number is being increased at the rate of about 40 every year, and the publications of the Society, of which 3,000,000 copies have been circulated, are extensively used in the missionary schools throughout India. The Society's income for the year amounted to £7,451 17s. 7d. Its operations are superintended by committees at Calcutta, Allahabad, Umritsar, Ahmednuggur, Madras, and Colombo.—*Daily News.*

GENTEEL BEGGARY.

The following advertisement appears in the *Record*:—"To the few who love their neighbours as themselves. A clergyman, weary in his work but not of it, much requires a change for his health's sake. He had set aside £10 for a little trip. But *alas!* he has had to pay it all away to meet a bill for repairs to his school. If you pity him, kindly send a cheque for £10, or a part of it, to Ernest——" —we suppress the address. This is one of the prettiest artistic specimens of pious mendicancy we have ever read. It appeals in the most ingenious and delicate fashion to what are commonly known as the finest feelings of our nature. The holy invalid addresses himself only to a chosen few. They may have £10 to spare or they may not, no matter, he will take anything he can get, he will be cheerfully content with a fraction of the sum expended by him upon his academy—his slender savings for the holiday of which he has been deprived through his profound sense of duty. You may enable him to take his little trip at one stroke of the pen, or you may contribute towards that desirable end to whatever degree of sympathy, indicated through the medium of postage stamps, has been aroused within you by the advertisement. We pity Ernest very much. The literature of his petition is perfect with the exception of the *nom de plume* or *nom de guerre* which he has affected. "Ernest" sounds worldly, romantic, theatrical, Bulwer-Lyttonish, uncanonical. It may, to be sure, inspire young ladies with compassion (there is a hectic, consumptive interestedness about "Ernest"), but, as a rule, though the hearts of young ladies are large, their resources are small, and the jaded labourer in the vineyard sighing for the early sands of Margate may be the disappointed recipient of a "bosom friend," a bookmarker, or a shilling, from the class whose sentimental regard he fished for with the name so picturesquely linked with that of Maltravers. No doubt, however, this engaging creature knows his own business best. We recommend his case in the first instance to a Mondicity Society. It might, to be sure, give a shock to the few who love their neighbours as themselves to learn that Ernest required and deserved a turn at oakum picking, or a horrid grind upon the treadmill, as an adequate response to his published begging letter; but we confess we are sceptical as to the good faith of a gentleman who uses the stratagem of a pill-quack in order to procure pity and pence for an excursion of recovery from the fatigues of his ministry.—*Daily News*, May 10.

English Nursery Rhymes, translated into French by John Roberts, M.A. (London: Rivingtons), is the embodiment of a good idea capitally carried out. These little rhymes will serve to make French easy to the little ones, and to all having these incumbrances we commend the book. Here are a couple of specimens of the contents:

Il était un vieux de Bombay,
Qui par un beau soleil fumait;
Mais voici que maître corbeau
Enlève la pipe, oh! oh! oh!
C'qui facha le vieux de Bombay.

Diggoré, diggoré, dogre,
Le rat monte à l'horloge,
Une heure frappe,
Le rat s'échappe.
Diggoré, diggoré, dogre.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON AND HAVRE.

1197 Euterpe, Cosens—The Captain.

FOR HAVRE.

996 Braunstone, Hughes—Owen and Okell.
1265 British India, Paw—Lawrence & Co.
1171 Conflict, Symons—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1087 Rinaldo, Hoase—W. Nicol & Co.
1182 Tythonus, Andrews—Rennie Scovell & Co.

FOR HAVRE VIA KURRACHEE.

589 Winslow, Darmandritts—Captain.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1182 Ashgrove, Fon—M. Nusserwanjee.
1266 British Consul, Raymond, W. Nicol & Co.
1320 Cavour, Murphy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1052 Compta, Hard—Edward Bates & Co.
896 Childers, Efford—Remington & Co.
1431 Charles Bal, Chapman—Captain.
959 Eremanta, Shield—Rennie Scovell & Co.
1034 Elizabeth Fry, Foster—Volkart Brothers.
1504 Euxine, Harrington—E. Bates & Co.
1173 Evelyn, Boag—Volkart Brothers.
1415 Isabella Kerr, Evans—Finlay, Muir & Co.
2377 Morning Light, Cheston—Lawrence & Co.
1244 Mary Stenhouse, Hedgcock—Edward Bates & Co.
1417 Oriflamme, Hughes—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1704 Persia, Ellison—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
1329 Princess Alexandra, Rowe—Captain.
1243 Quorn, Patching—Lawrence & Co.
1335 Royal Adelaide, Jeffery—Captain.
1330 Sir John Mandeville, Mathews—Edward Bates & Co.
1066 Sir Charles Napier, Jenkins—Edward Bates & Co.
1386 Sydney Dacres, Mosey—E. Bates & Co.
1199 Stornoway, Short—Stenhouse & Co.
1196 T. E. Lomon, Anderson—Nanabhoy and Sorabjee.

FOR FALMOUTH.

916 City of Brussels, Mathews, W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR BORDEAUX VIA M. COAST.

299 Nouvelle Pallos, Bekhor—N. Ardaser, & Sons.

FOR BREMEN.

600 Index, Kerr—Owen and Okell.

FOR NEWYORK.

1324 Juventa, Holme—Captain.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

810 Donna Maria, Meekle—Volkart Brothers.

FOR RANGOON.

538 William Steuart, Cock—Captain.

FOR CALCUTTA.

983 St. Bernard, MacDermott—Ruttonjee Eduljee.

FOR HONGKONG.

560 Anna Heanderson, Henderson—Wallace & Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

363 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—C. Nensee.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

841 Sattara (s), Ballantine—W. Nicol & Co.

NOT FIXED.

WOODEN SHIPS.

1276 Benefactress, Gibbs—Rennie, Scowell & Co.
813 City of Dublin, Masson—W. Nicol & Co.
799 City of Tanjore, Leslie—W. Nicol & Co.
1293 Dilharree, Bisset—W